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GOLDENROD.

Ere the stout year be waxen shrewd and old,
And while the grain upon the well piled stack
Waits yet unthrashed, by every woodland track,
Low stream and meadow and wide waste out tolled,
By every fence that skirts the forest mold,
Sudden and thick, as at the reaper's hail,
They come, companions of the harvest, frail
Green forests yellowing upward into gold.

Lo where yon shaft of level sunshine gleams
Full on those pendent wreaths, those bounteous plumes
So gracious, and so golden! Mark them well,
The last and best from summer's empty looms,
Her benedicite, and dream of dreams,
The fullness of her soul made visible.
—Archibald Lampman in Youth's Companion.

A MOUSE IN A JUG.

So you want to know how I happen to be so bald when I am still a young man. It is not a long story, but I never like to tell it; in fact, I have never told it but once in all these years. Yes, you may write it out if you wish; it is not that I dislike to have people know it, but that it is painful for me to recall that terrible hour. This is the story:

In the spring of 1875 brother Fred and I broke away from the old homestead and went west to make our fortunes. After drifting about for some time, we found ourselves on the banks of a stream in southern Kansas called the Medicine river. Here we found rich land, plenty of timber, little danger from Indians, and it seemed likely that we should be directly in the path of a railroad which was slowly extending westward. This was what we had been seeking, so without more ado we staked off two adjoining quarter sections and began the term of our "residence."

We erected a double shanty on the line between our claims, so that we lived together and yet each was on his own land. Other men seeking homes soon came, many bringing their families, and before long we had several near neighbors. Better houses than dugouts and sod shanties began to be in demand, and as Fred and I were handy with tools we soon had plenty of work.

Among the cliffs in our vicinity were vast quantities of gypsum rock, which, when burned in a kiln, is finer and better for plaster than lime. Our supply of gypsum was nearly exhausted when a neighbor called on us to build a house for him. Thus it was that while Fred went to see about the timbers he sent me to find a fresh deposit of gypsum, and if possible one more easily got at than an any we had yet found.

Combining pleasure with business, I took my rifle, and having easily found the deposit of gypsum I sought I determined to explore the hills to the southward more thoroughly than I had yet done. All day I tramped through the woods and over the hills, enjoying the early summer weather and learning much of the surrounding country.

Late in the evening I found myself in a part of the country where I had never been before, and several miles from home. I climbed a slight eminence to take an outlook and determine the easiest way home. Tired with my day's tramp and heated by the exertion of climbing I sat down to rest. While I was resting I became deeply interested in the antics of a small cloud in the southwest. Though the air about me was perfectly calm the cloud was rising and falling, writhing and twisting, as if in great pain. Suddenly other little patches of cloud came skurrying up, apparently bent on finding the cause of so much disturbance.

"That fellow has the colic," I said to myself, "and these are the doctors."

The fancy tickled me exceedingly. Apparently it was a very bad fit of colic, for the little cloud soon swelled to enormous proportions and grew very black in the face.

"They'll have to bleed him or he'll have a fit," I chuckled.

This went on for some minutes, the cloud growing bigger and blacker, till the lightning began to flash back and forth and I awoke to the fact that a terrible storm was rapidly bearing down upon the very spot where I sat. It also dawned upon me that I had been watching the formation of a genuine cyclone, or "twister," as we called it, and had acted very foolishly in not seeking shelter before.

A huge oak stood on the hill near me, but I knew too well the danger I incurred by seeking shelter under it. A hundred yards down the slope to the east was an immense bowlder, behind which I hastily concluded to crouch if nothing better offered. Down the hill I dashed, hearing in the distance the dull crashing of the storm. Nearly at the foot of the hill lay the rock, close by a little gully. On rounding it I was agreeably surprised to find a hole in the rocky ground large enough to admit my body. I knelt and peered in. It seemed to be a cave some ten or twelve feet deep, but I could see little of the interior. It would afford me shelter from the storm—but suppose I should find in it a bear or a mountain lion!

A sudden darkening of the air and a deafening crash from the timber on the other side of the hill decided me. Even a mountain lion was better than a cyclone, so I gently lowered myself, feet first. The hole by which I entered was in the roof of the cave near the east side. The wall I found to be rugged and slightly sloping, so that I climbed to the floor without accident. There was also a circular hole in the center of the roof which answered the purpose of a skylight, though only about two feet in diameter.

This was all I had time to notice when the storm broke in awful fury. There was a terrible roar as the wind swept over the openings; then there was a heavy jar and the cave grew suddenly dark. Looking up to note the cause I was horror struck. A single glance showed me that I had found something worse than mountain lions. The oak on top of the hill had been torn up and hurled down the slope against the bowlder, which it had rolled over the hole, thus imprisoning me.

Hastily I climbed up the sloping wall and strove to roll the stone away, though I knew well that a dozen men could not stir it. All in vain. Daniel in the lion's den was not more securely caged than I. His cave was sealed with the seal of King Darius, while mine bore the seal of the storm king.

Giddy and sick at heart I climbed down to the floor and looked up at the skylight. Part of the tree lay across the hole and a limb hung temptingly inside as if to taunt me with an offer of help that was several feet beyond my grasp. I was a mouse in a jug.

As I stood there gazing wistfully at the mouth of my jug, my ear caught the sound of running water. I hurried to examine this new feature, remembering that I had not yet explored my cell. It was quickly done. I was in a cave about twelve feet each way, with neither stick nor stone to build a scaffold to raise me to the opening in the roof. A goodly stream of muddy water was pouring in at the side of the cave next to the little gully which I had noticed. I found a crevice in the rock by which the water entered, but it was not nearly large enough to allow me to escape.

The wind had died away as suddenly as it had arisen, and rain was pouring in torrents. Soon I noticed that the water was coming in much more rapidly than it went out. Here was a new horror. Not only was I mouse in a jug, but some one was pouring water into the jug.

Feeling suddenly faint, I sat down on the wet rock and tried to realize my situation. I was young and life was full of charm for me—how could I give it up? And in such a miserable, ignoble way! I was not a coward; I had faced death in the form of fierce beasts and fiercer men and had never flinched, but to die in a hole, with no effort to escape, no hope—it was horrible!

Soon the water had risen to where I sat. I was almost driven mad by its demoniac laughter. Chuckling, gurgling, fairly shouting with fiendish glee, it came dancing about me, seeming to rejoice that I was so helpless—that I was a mouse in a jug. Frantic with rage at its hollow mocking mirth, I dashed again up the rugged wall and strove to roll the stone from my tomb. In vain. Hercules himself could not have done it.

Higher and higher rose the water and more and more frantic were my efforts. I prayed, I cursed, I laughed and sang, and anon I burst into childish tears, but the water never ceased its chuckling and rose steadily all the while. I could not cling long to the wall and the water was soon up to my armpits. A little longer and it was up to my chin, and I could hardly keep my footing.

By this time I was calmer, for my panic had worn me out, and the icy water was fast benumbing me. When it lifted me from my feet I strove to shake off the torpor I felt stealing over me and struck out mechanically to keep myself afloat. For some time I kept up the effort until, looking up, the thought occurred to me that if I could only keep afloat long enough the water might lift me within reach of the limb in the skylight.

The water now rose more slowly, for it had risen to the hole by which I had entered and some was escaping there. Though hope renewed had increased my strength for the moment, I realized that I was fast failing, and the effort must come soon or I should be unable to draw my cramped and chilled body through the opening.

Sinking low in the water, I leaped with all my strength toward the limb, still some feet above my head. Falling short, I dropped back and went completely under. As I rose to the surface, taking advantage of the momentum already acquired, I made one supreme effort and seized the limb. Even now I marvel at the strength I still retained, enabling me to climb safely out and fall fainting on the ground.

It was almost a fortnight later when I regained consciousness. I had arrived at home near midnight, bruised, torn, haggard and raving with the delirium of brain fever brought on by that terrible experience. It left me bald, as you see.—Harry Howard in Romance.

Traveling in London.

The "sunway," against which New York so heroically has done and continues to do battle, has been an accomplished fact in London for twenty years, nor has the town collapsed in consequence, and its beautiful broad open streets have been spared the disfigurement as well as obstruction to air, light and traffic of elevated roads. The carriages are first, second and third class as by ordinary railway, and the uninitiated who simply asks for a ticket receives one for the third—not so comfortable as the same class on surface roads.

In one a hen appeared to have been the last passenger, and evidently left in some trepidation, for many of her feathers remained behind. The occasion of such precipitation on her part may have been the absence of sufficient straw with which to construct a respectable nest for the reception of her matutinal egg, for while many individual straws were quite accessible the aggregate quantity would hardly be sufficient for a self respecting hen.

What with cheap fares and the rapidity with which you can thread the clean streets in omnibus or hansom, together with the delightfully smooth pavements, either of wood or cement, one feels like driving all the time; indeed, interesting conversations can even be indulged in on the top of an omnibus, and you wonder at the long suffering of New Yorkers, who are not only obliged to "hold their peace" during the process of transference from one point to another because of the din of the stone pavement, but brain and nerve are alike worn by it.—Harper's Bazar.

Powerful African Tribes.

The popular idea of African tribes is that they are ignorant and uncivilized, and could easily be subjugated by any of the great nations of the world which would take the trouble to send a handful of men into the interior of the dark continent for that purpose. Lieutenant Mizon, a French officer who has been exploring in the Soudan, shows the fallacy of this idea, for he says that France is likely to get into serious trouble if she attempts to extend her dominions in that direction by force of arms. He reported that the kingdom of Adamawa was very powerful, and, moreover, civilized. The capital was Jolat, a royal town, and a kind of Versailles, inhabited by rich and intelligent men. There was, however, not a single industrial or commercial town in the country.

Although the sultan could not raise a powerful army in order to make war against another country, he could nevertheless, in case of an invasion of his territory, place in the field a million warriors, because the whole country would rise, and all the inhabitants were of a warlike nature. M. Mizon added that his sole object was to conclude treaties in order to improve the commercial relations between France and those countries by securing special privileges for French trade.

How Many Hours' Sleep?

How many hours' sleep does a healthy man require? Prince Bismarck, it seems, still adopts the eight hours' night. "He sleeps like a top," his physician reports, "from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m." M. Tricoupis, the premier of Greece, is, according to a writer in the New York Tribune, the most industrious minister in Europe. He begins work at daybreak and continues at it until midnight. He leaves it only for very brief and hasty meals, and for an hour's siesta in the middle of the day.

Leonardo da Vinci.

Leonardo da Vinci, the celebrated Italian painter, sculptor and architect, died in 1519. He was born in 1452, and became well versed in all the sciences and arts of his time. His most famous picture is "The Last Supper," painted on the wall of a convent at Milan. He is said to have anticipated Galileo, Kepler, Copernicus and others in their astronomical theories, and also some of the discoveries of recent geologists, though his views are expressed in somewhat vague language.

She Was a Mind Reader Maybe.

"Beg pardon, Mrs. Hashly," said the boarder cautiously, but"——

"Ah! what is it, Mr. Spindler?" interrupted the landlady with an encouraging smile.

"Er—ah—um—that's just what I wanted to ask," replied Mr. Spindler, gazing at the stew with an inquiring look in his eyes.—Detroit Tribune.

A Fair Sample.

A lawyer sent a very heavy bill to a woman whom he wished to marry. As she made some severe remark on the matter the lawyer replied: "I wished to show you how lucrative is the profession of a barrister. You can now see for yourself in what a profitable business I am engaged."—San Francisco Argonaut.

MARRIAGE IN CHINA.

WHAT THE YOUTHFUL CHINESE BRIDE HAS TO UNDERGO.

How the Coy Maiden Carries Herself Before and After the Wedding Ceremony—The Groom's Wishes Are Supreme—The Part Superstition Plays.

A fair representative of the woman of China may be found in the old city of Nanking. She has been taught from earliest childhood that if heaven so smile upon her as to give her a husband she must be humbly grateful, and yet the wedding day of a Nanking woman, although great care has been taken to select a lucky day, ushers her into a life of the greatest uncertainty.

The parties entering into the marriage relation have not chosen each other at all, but have been chosen for each other by persons duly appointed according to the wish of the parents, and as a rule have never seen each other.

Today is the auspicious day, the one which the gods favor, the wedding day, and let us follow our Chinese sister as she prepares to leave her mother's house. All day long she lies in bed, in quiet meditation. She eats no hearty food, but her appetite is tempted with rice gruel and a few other delicacies. About noon the groom comes to pay his respects to her mother. He kotows to her (bumps his forehead on the floor) and to all the important members of the family.

He has sent, three days before, the beautiful scarlet silk wedding clothes; beautiful indeed they are, and of priceless value in Chinese eyes, as they are the emblem of the first wife.

Twelve o'clock, midnight, is a favorite wedding hour. As the evening comes on and wears away preparations proceed. The gorgeous red bridal chair, decked with lanterns, is waiting outside, and the musicians are ready with their pipes eager to play their joyful strains. Two women of good fortune, having living husbands, sons and daughters, dressed in their own scarlet wedding clothes, friends of her mother, act as bridesmaids.

When all is ready to make the bride's toilet one of them steps to the door and announces, "The bride is about to take a bath." The musicians begin to play. "The bride is dressing." Another strain from the pipes. "The bride is having her hair combed," and yet another strain sounds forth on the evening air. A peck of rice is poured upon the floor, and when the bride's toilet is completed she is placed upon this and from it is carried to the chair by some male member of the family, as on no account must she step upon the floor or the ground after she is dressed in entirely new clothing, for she must not incur the displeasure of the gods by carrying anything the least soiled to her husband's home.

As she is placed in the chair the doors are sealed, and to the music of the pipes she begins her solitary ride to her future home. When the half way point is reached the chair coolies and the helping mother, a servant who always accompanies her, call out, "Oh, bride, your crying time is up, we shall soon reach your husband's home." To have the marks of tears on her face as she arrives would bring ill luck to the family, and so she smothers all sad feelings, and heralded by the weird music is borne along to meet her fate.

At the end of the journey instead of finding an eager crowd to welcome her to her new home, the chair is put down, the music ceases, and she is required to sit in silent meditation until the exact time arrives for the worship of heaven and earth, fixed by the parties who arranged for the marriage. This sitting in silence is considered a very important part of the ceremony by the mother-in-law, for without this discipline, this quelling of all excitement, the bride might prove a quarrelsome member of the family.

At the proper moment the chair is opened. Here two other ladies, very fortunate in having husbands, sons and daughters, also dressed in scarlet, come out to assist the bride. A way spread with rice has been prepared and the helping mother slips a pair of the bridegroom's shoes never worn before over the bride's, saying as she does so, "May they grow old together and all the affairs of life be prosperous."

There are various ways of escorting the bride to the bridal chamber. A favorite way is to give the groom the red end of a silk cloth and the bride the green end, and after they together worship heaven and earth he leads her to the marriage room. With bowed heads they sit upon the bed and each drinks a sip of tea or wine from his own cup, then the contents of both cups are poured into one and they each drink from it, and the marriage ceremony is over.

Now follows the sight of each other. The anxious husband for the first time knows whether his wife is handsome or not, and to the trembling bride is revealed her lifelong companion.

At this juncture the doors are thrown open, the groom retires, and the kindred, friends and neighbors come in to see the bride. This is a time of great merriment, but the bride must sit in quiet with bowed head and make no resistance or answer, or even allow herself to smile, as all sorts of jokes are played upon her. Congratulations to the mother-in-law pour in from all sides. If the bride should prove homely the jokes are few and the mirth of short duration, lest the anger of the husband be unduly excited.

On the first day the bride does not presume to speak, and in the presence of her husband she is dumb for three days, but all this time come visitors to see the bride. There she must sit and listen to remarks about herself whether complimentary or otherwise. On the third day she is formally introduced to the members of the family that she may always distinguish between those of greater and less importance. The bride and groom stand together with some one at their side who announces, "The father-in-law and the mother-in-law." The pair then kotow to them four times. The paternal uncles and aunts are next announced and so on until the pair have kotowed to all the relatives except the younger brothers and sisters, to whom they make a bow with clasped hands.

On the fourth day after the wedding, very early in the morning, the bride begins a custom that must ever after be a part of her daily duties, namely, going to the room of her mother-in-law before she is up to give her morning greetings and to be of service to her if she needs any help. At evening she must repair again to her room and stay until the august personage retires. To omit these points of etiquette would incur the displeasure of the whole family, and she would be the subject of just censure by the whole neighborhood.

During the first month the house is continually open to visitors to see the bride. Custom prescribes that she must not leave the house till the month is up, and those families who are most devoted to custom do not allow her to leave the room except to say good morning and good night to her mother-in-law.—Chautauquan.

Tides on the Great Lakes.

It has been said there are no tides on the great lakes. Yet every seafaring man at the city of Green Bay says there are tides here. The Green Bay people are certain of the tides, because they have seen them and have been seeing them ever since they lived here. The tides come in the morning and evening, and are highest at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. From 3 until 7 in the morning the tide gradually comes in. After that time it begins to recede, and is at its lowest point between 11 to 2:30. At the latter hour the evening tide commences and it rises continuously until 7 in the evening, when it begins to recede. The height of the tide varies at times a trifle, but it is never less than five inches and seldom over eight inches under ordinary circumstances. Heavily laden boats of large size are detained frequently at this point during low tide waiting for the tide to come in. Captains are so certain that there is a tide that they will wait for some hours to take advantage of its movement before attempting to leave port.

If there is a tide in Green bay then there is a tide on all the inland lakes. It may be too small to be measured, but it is there just the same. Green bay is shaped not unlike the Bay of Fundy, where the tides on the Atlantic are compressed until they rise to enormous heights. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a tide of half an inch or an inch from the wide stretch of waters east and west, reaching several hundred miles from Georgian bay across Lake Huron, through the straits of Mackinac, across the foot of Lake Michigan and up the long, narrow bay, would be so compressed as to be at last perceptible. It would be impossible to measure so small a a tide, and scientific men would be justified in denying altogether the existence of a lake tide.—Wisconsin Cor. Chicago Herald.

An Indifferent Officer.

A correspondent, writing of the late Lord Strathnairn, says he was the most indolent, lackadaisical, languid person who ever dawdled along Piccadilly. When he was devastating central India and winning the splendid victories that immortalized his name he was so lazy that he could not be got to dictate the dispatches recording his own triumphs. Months elapsed before these documents could be extracted from him, and then they were brief and meager to the last degree. One day, when Sir Hugh Rose, he was entertaining a gallant company to dinner during the crisis of the mutiny.

With the utmost sang froid he was delighting these best and most ... with his best anecdotes. In the middle of it his orderly entered, and after saluting exclaimed, "We have captured 200 rebels, sir." To him the general turned, and with that elegant courtesy of manner on which he prided himself, serenely replied, "Thank you, sergeant." But the man still remained. Again interrupting his chief, he said, "But what are we to do with them, sir?"

"Oh," replied Sir Hugh, with a soft smile, "hang them of course," and he resumed his anecdote.

In a little while Sir Hugh was again interrupted in the middle of another story by the sergeant, who came in and said, "Please, sir, we've hung the lot, sir." The general turned, bowed slightly and in the sweetest manner lisped, "Thanks, sergeant—very many thanks," and then went on with his anecdote as if nothing had happened. This story came to the ears of the queen, and she was so angry that it nearly cost Sir Hugh his peerage.—Million.

Fuji-san, the Sacred Mountain of Japan.

All the mountains of Japan are of unquestioned volcanic origin, and Fuji stands where Hondo, the main island, is broadest. About twenty craters are still active throughout the islands, but Fuji-san belongs to the much greater number which are now inactive. Its last eruption occurred in 1707, continuing more than a month. As far away as Tokio, sixty miles northeast, the ashes fell to a depth of seven or eight inches, while on the Tokaido, twelve or fifteen miles southeast, the accumulation was six feet. At this time was formed Ho-yei-san, a secondary or parasitic cone on the southeast slope.

No other mountains in Japan reach within 3,000 feet of the elevation of Fuji, and it is therefore in prominent view from an immense area, including thirteen provinces of the empire. Certain avenues in Tokio are called Fuji-mi, or Fuji viewing streets, and from all of them the famous peak is a glorious spectacle. All winter long the summit of Fuji-san is unapproachable, and from November to July snows reign supreme. In the latter month, however, when the trails up the mountain slopes are laid bare, the ascent becomes feasible, and remains so throughout the summer and early autumn.—Professor Todd in Century.

Improvements for Sleeping Cars.

We notice that an attempt is to be made to ventilate sleeping cars. The method outlined is simple and promises success, but the most encouraging feature of the scheme is that it should have occurred to the sleeping car companies that their coaches are not already perfect in construction and management. Perhaps it may now penetrate their minds that the same covering is not equally pleasant for their unfortunate patrons in the tropical nights of midsummer and in the arctic nights of midwinter. At present the "sleeper" is provided only with clammy linen sheets and heavy double blankets.

It would seem that in the prevailing fashion of woolen clothing the companies might think of furnishing a pair of light, loosely woven blankets, one or both of which could be used as occasion required. Such a change, with a little pure air, would make a night in a sleeping car a less horrible experience than it is now.—New York Times.

Good Conduct in Journalism.

The rules that govern good conduct in an individual are those that should prevail in the offices of newspapers. There is news enough in the world in which the public is rightly interested to fill the columns of our newspapers every day in the year, but the trouble is that gossip and scandal are often more interesting than matters of real moment. The rule of gentlemanly conduct ought to be the rule of the editor and publisher—as happily it very often is—and, as Judge Wallace wisely pointed out, mere gossip and scandal mongering are not excused by the answer that the patrons of a newspaper want what they ought not to have.—Harper's Weekly.

Where People Commit Suicide.

Persons contemplating taking their own lives generally seek a beautiful spot in which to perform the rash act. Ever since it was first laid out and finely ornamented Lincoln park has been the favorite resort of suicides, but recently the South and West Side parks have been growing in favor. In eastern and European cities the resorts of pleasure seekers are also the resorts of suicides.—Chicago Journal.

A Gigantic Goddess of War.

In the Japanese capital there is a gigantic image of a woman made of wood, iron and plaster. The time of its erection and the name of its designer are in dispute, but it is known to have been dedicated to Hachiman, the god of war. In height it measures fifty-four feet, the head alone, which is reached by a winding stairway in the interior of the figure, being capable of holding a company of twenty persons. The goddess holds a sword in her right hand and a huge painted wooden ball in the left. Internally the statue is the finest anatomical model in existence, every bone, joint and ligament being represented on a gigantic scale in proportion to the height and general size of the huge figure itself. The large eyes are magnifying glasses, through which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had.—St. Louis Republic.

The Folly of Drawing from Memory.

"The man who draws is much more apt to make a laughing stock of himself than the one who writes," said an artist, "because the errors in a picture are discernible at a glance, while it is necessary to read an article carefully before its mistakes can be picked out. The folly of drawing from memory an object with which one is not perfectly familiar has resulted in more laughable pictures than have ever been produced intentionally by the caricaturists. The world still laughs over the examples of false perspective which Hogarth gave us in a satirical moment, and not long ago one of the comic weeklies brought a contemporary to task in an illustrated skit which showed that the offending draftsman had put bones in the picture of a skeleton where nature had never placed them. All this has just been brought to mind by an illustration on the first page of an illustrated woman's magazine.

"The picture represents a young man seated on a piano. Although his left arm is extended to its full length, his fingers reach over only about two-thirds of the keyboard. Ten octaves are plainly marked in the drawing, and as the view of the end of the instrument is cut off one is left in the dark as to how many more there might be. If the magazine would only produce the man who played that piano it could make a fortune by exhibiting him. At any rate, it is a nice family piano at which all the members could easily play at the same time."—New York Evening Sun.

Deadly Prussic Acid.

A physician well known to the St. Louis public contributes the following information:

Hydrocyanic acid, or, as it is most commonly called, prussic acid, is one of the most deadly poisons known to animal life. It is a volatile principle contained in numerous shrubs and trees, chiefly the wild cherry, bitter almond, cherry laurel, St. Ignatius bean and the peach tree. It is obtained by distillation from ferrocyanide of potassium by the action of sulphuric acid in the form of a light, colorless gas, a dilute acid of a strength of 2 per cent. of anhydrous acid in distilled water, a colorless liquid, with the odor of bitter almonds. The dose is from two to six drops. One-half grain of the anhydrous acid is sufficient to produce death. It is used in medicine in correcting diseases of the stomach, also whooping cough and the last stages of consumption.

It is very volatile and the fumes will destroy vegetable life, causing the stems of plants to wither and dry up. Its effect on the lower animals is similar to its action on man, with the exception of the horse and the hyena, upon whom it does not appear to produce any impression. In fatal doses it causes death quickly by paralyzing the heart's action. After death the rigor mortis sets in, and in a few moments the unfortunate subject is as stiff as a board.—St. Louis Republic.

The Ventilation of Sleeping Cars.

No one in these days would think of taking a night journey by rail in anything but a "sleeper," and yet the "sleeper" of today is in many respects a horrible place in which to spend a night. Overlooking the annoyances of toilet making in the cramped quarters of the car, the condition of the air of a filled car on awakening in the morning is something terrible to experience. One cause of this could have been removed long ago without an inventor's interposition. A principal reason for the poor ventilation of such cars has been the compartments at each end, which running up to the roof cut off the main source of ventilation—viz., the circulation of air through the cars by the motion of the train.

An ordinary car receives a supply of pure air in this way every time the door is opened, but in a sleeper such ventilation is guarded against not only by the partitions, but by swinging doors at their side designed to make the entrance of a stray draft impossible. We suggest to the sleeping car companies that a carpenter and a kit of tools would soon do enough in the way of ventilating their cars to silence many complaints and add to the public health.—New York Post.

An Accomplished Old Parrot.

The most talented of the many varieties is the gray parrot, which is a native of west Africa, and which, when taken young and well trained, displays some wonderful gifts. One of these parrots, owned in England, lived to a remarkable age.

It had a good memory and easily learned sentences in Dutch; but at 60 this faculty began to fail, at 65 the molting was irregular and at 90 the bird was decrepit, blind and voiceless, gradually sinking into a kind of lethargy, in which condition it finally died.

The tone of his singing was very odd. It sounded like an automaton imitating the human voice. The maid prompted him to sing "God Save the King." He sang all the verses of it, but now and then wandered into the "Banks of the Dee," which seemed his favorite, and one or two Scotch songs, the names of which I forget.—Strand Magazine.

Milk for Consumptives.

Cows in Norway have been credited with the power of extracting sustenance from stones which travelers in that country have seen them licking. A more substantial diet is found for them in the winter in some parts of the country, where provender of all kinds is scarce, in the shape of heads of the codfish, which are pounded into a mash. The milk of cows so fed tastes strongly of codliver oil and cannot be pleasant to drink, yet with all of its unpleasantness it may be very valuable to consumptive patients.—New York Telegram.

Self Murder in Hot Weather.

It has long been a matter of observation that a protracted hot spell is always marked by many suicides. The vital forces run low in hot weather, the brain is frequently affected by the heat, physical weakness and prostration are common and life loses many of its attractions. The result is an increase of suicide, which diminishes as the temperature falls, the atmosphere becomes purified, and vitality, energy and ambition return.—Indianapolis News.

Feminine Arithmetic.

Van Arndt—She told me it was her first year out.

Maid Marian—Why, she's been out four seasons.

Van A.—Ah, well; she counts four seasons to the year, I suppose.—Kate Field's Washington.

Salt Takes Out Ink.

Ink stains can be taken out by the application of dry salt while the ink is wet. As soon as the salt is discolored by the ink brush it off and put on some more, dampening it a little. This is to be continued until the stain is out.—Table Talk.

A Mutual Blunder.

The Stout One—I took you for a gentleman when I first met you.

The Thin One—And I took you for a loafer the first time I ever set my eyes on you.

The Stout One—Well, let's call it square. It seems we were both mistaken.—Exchange.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Saluting by the Way.

All the sacred sites of the east are points of pilgrimage. Even the least significant of them receive large numbers of visitors during the season, when men and women from all parts of the world make their toilsome way to attend the Easter services in Jerusalem or to bathe in the Jordan. Some curious characters are found in such gatherings. The author of the volume entitled "In Scripture Lands" says that he once saw near Nain a party of Moors who had come all the way from Morocco on foot.

Although Mohammed was their prophet, they were traveling according to the orders given by Jesus to the "other seventy," when he "sent them two and two before his face into every city and place, whither he himself would come," in so far as to "carry neither purse nor scrip nor shoes," and according to the further injunction, to "eat such things as are set before you."

A little experience with them convinced me that the manners of the road had probably not changed here since the "seventy" were commanded to "salute no man by the way," for a wayside salute required considerable time. Thus it ran between Ali and Tusef,

"Kaif Halak?" (How are you?)

Then both say, "Peace be unto you."

"How are the preserved of God?" asks Ali.

"They kiss your hands," is the reply.

"Mashallah." (The will of God be done.)

"Hamdillah." (Praise to God.)

"Bismillah." (In the name of God.)

"Tyeeb." (Good, very good.)

"Salaam." (Farewell.)

During the dialogue hand shaking is repeatedly indulged in with great dignity and deliberation and frequent change of attitude. These men were in great earnest, and seemed to have a high appreciation of their "divine errand." They declared that they had received "willing and abundant hospitality" ever since they had departed from their homes, and in no case had they been compelled to "wipe off the dust" against any place or people.

Such men do not visit Nain because it is linked with the memory of Christ, but for the reason that it is inhabited by a few fanatical Moslems, who will be sure to make them welcome, and with whom they can rejoice over the downfall of the "Christian day."

Electioneering.

Colonel Stone, of Tennessee, once told a pretty good thing of a delegate from one of the rural counties to the state convention whom he met there for the first time. The colonel said:

"I am glad to meet you. I have known your father for many years, but never had the pleasure of your acquaintance. I see that the son, however, is better looking than the father."

"Look here, colonel," said the delegate, "you need not be flattering me up, for I am out and out for Barksdale for governor, although the old man is for you."

"Why, I simply find you better looking than your father, but I did not say you had half as much sense as he has," returned the colonel.

Those standing around roared with laughter, in which the delegate good humoredly joined.—"The Sunny Side of Politics."

What This Country Needs.

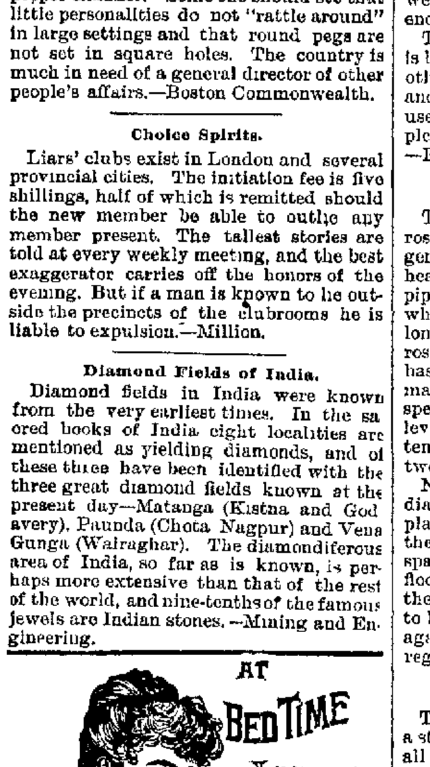
If every one could know at the start to just what purpose his or her talents were best adapted, what an incentive one would have to hew out a way to the grand goal! The amount of irresolute, half hearted work that is done—the false motions and waste time—is nothing less than appalling. To what end are phrenologists and other character students abroad in the land, if not to adapt means to ends or power to its proper channel? Some one should see that little personalities do not "rattle around" in large settings and that round pegs are not set in square holes. The country is much in need of a general director of other people's affairs.—Boston Commonwealth.

Choice Spirits.

Liars' clubs exist in London and several provincial cities. The initiation fee is five shillings, half of which is remitted should the new member be able to outlie any member present. The tallest stories are told at every weekly meeting, and the best exaggerator carries off the honors of the evening. But if a man is known to lie outside the precincts of the clubrooms he is liable to expulsion.—Million.

Diamond Fields of India.

Diamond fields in India were known from the very earliest times. In the sacred books of India eight localities are mentioned as yielding diamonds, and of these three have been identified with the three great diamond fields known at the present day—Matanga (Kistna and Godavery), Paunda (Chota Nagpur) and Vena Gunga (Wairaghar). The diamondiferous area of India, so far as is known, is perhaps more extensive than that of the rest of the world, and nine-tenths of the famous jewels are Indian stones.—Mining and Engineering.



THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made of herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

LANE'S MEDICINE.

All druggists sell it at 50c. and $1.00 per package. Buy one to-day. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary.

Colonel H. and the Roman Beggar.

Colonel H., of Baltimore, settled in Rome some years since, and for a time received his mail at the bank, to which he always walked morning and afternoon, passing en route through the Piazza di Spagna, where a venerable beggar sat and to whom he gave alms each time he passed. But after a few months' knowledge of Roman beggardom he suddenly ceased to drop the accustomed copper into the extended hat, whereupon the beggar brought suit for 600 lire, which he claimed to have lent to Colonel H., producing at the same time two witnesses to the fact. The victim of this trick lost no time in consulting a native lawyer, who remarked that while he had no doubt of the utter fradulency of the claim, still the testimony of the beggar and the two eyewitnesses must stand in the absence of any rebutting evidence, but that if the colonel would spend half the sum involved he would undertake to defeat the stratagem.

Outraged as he was, the colonel concluded to accede to the attorney's terms, and when the case came up, and the beggar's two witnesses had testified to having seen the beggar lend the money to the defendant on a certain day, the latter's lawyer promptly called two witnesses to ... pay the money back to the beggar on a day that proved to be just a week after the date of the alleged negotiation—this to the amazement of the colonel and the consternation and defeat of the beggar.—Harper's.

How Some Towns Give Themselves Away.

It is an old truth, but only old men seem to understand the particular importance of honesty, simplicity and order. Young towns, like young men, are constantly trying experiments, only to discover that the old way is so much better than any other that they are at last compelled to come back to it. Much has been said as to what is the greatest pity. I think it is that young men and young towns do not accept the lessons of their elders without the punishment of experience. Most western country towns are guilty of all sorts of mistakes, because few of them have reached years of discretion.

However wise a man may be in his individual capacity, and however wise he may have been as a resident of an older community, as a citizen of a new town he votes bonds with the recklessness that characterizes young men in giving notes, forgetting that pay day will inevitably roll around and that they will probably not be prepared to pay. Many of the great fortunes in the east were gifts from communities in the west. The people conspire for months to get control of their valuables, in order that they may give them away.

If there is a valuable franchise in a western country town, the people usually manage to give it away, the recipients being men who have probably been victims themselves in some new community.—E. W. Howe in Forum.

Removing the Tassels from Corn.

Some experiments conducted in 1890 at the experiment station of Cornell university on the removal of tassels from a part of the growing corn yielded very beneficial results. A gain of 50 per cent was estimated. This remarkable showing led to further tests at the Ohio station, at the Ohio State university. Thirty-two rows of corn, running over quite uniform land, were selected upon which to make the trial. On Aug. 1 the tassels were pulled from each alternate row.

It was found that the unmerchantable corn from the four plots from which the tassels had been removed averaged 26 per cent, while the average from the other four rows was 21 per cent unmerchantable. The calculations also show that the average yield per acre is about one bushel less than where the corn was left undisturbed. It is thought probable that the tassels were not in this experiment removed early enough.

The theory upon which the experiment is based is that the strength that would otherwise go to the maturing of the tassel and production of pollen is diverted to the use of grains, and from their more complete development more corn is produced.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Useful Purposes of Rosin.

There are many useful purposes to which rosin can be applied outside of those of general practice. As a nonconductor of heat it is used in the protection of water pipes, particularly in crossing bridges, where the pipe is laid in the middle of a long box and the whole filled with melted rosin. Rosin is also used in supporting basement floors in machine shops, which may be laid over some dry material, as spent molding sand, which is carefully leveled off, and the planking laid upon temporary supports separating it about two inches above the sand.

Numerous holes, about two inches in diameter being bored through these planks, melted rosin is forced through them by means of funnels until the whole space is solidly filled, and then the upper flooring is laid upon these planks. In case the floor is subjected to shocks sufficient to break the rosin, it rapidly joins together again in much the same manner as the regelation of ice.—Engineering.

The Emerald in History.

The Israelites respected the emerald as a stone of ecclesiastical harmonies, and we all know the passage in the revelation of "a rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emerald," and how the fourth foundation of the wall round the heavenly Jerusalem was an emerald. In Ezekiel it is said, "Syria was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of the wares of thy making; they occupied in thy fairs with emeralds, purple and broidered work and fine linen, and coral and agate," and the high priest wore an emerald ring on the first finger of his right hand, all the same as did the Mexican pontiff serving in the temple of Votan, with whom and his Israelitish brother were strange points of resemblance.—London Queen.

Riches Not Necessary.

No man who is young and well and has a good moral character is too poor to marry a girl who is his equal in these respects, provided he loves her truly and is beloved by her in return.

For if they do truly love each other, they will be willing to bear and forbear, to work for each other, to pull together, to paddle hopefully their own domestic canoe, and fate, however relentless she may seem to be, seldom fails to yield success to those who toil for it with fearless hearts and willing hands.—Ludgate Weekly.

LITTLE HOMER'S SLATE.

After dear old grandma died,
Hunting through an oaken chest
In the attic we espied
What repaid our childish quest—
'Twas a homely little slate,
Seemingly of ancient date.

On its quaint and battered face
Was the picture of a cart,
Drawn with all that awkward grace
Which betokens childish art;
But what meant this legend, pray,
"Homer drew this yesterday?"

Mother recollected then
What the years were fain to hide,
She was but a baby when
Little Homer lived and died;
Forty years, so mother said,
Little Homer had been dead.

This one secret through those years
Grandma kept from all apart,
Hallowed by her lonely tears
And the breaking of her heart,
While each year that sped away
Seemed to her but yesterday.

So the homely little slate
Grandma's baby's fingers pressed,
To a memory consecrate,
Lieth in the oaken chest,
Where, unwilling we should know,
Grandma put it years ago.
—Eugene Field in Chicago News-Record.

Big Oxen.

The largest ox in this country that we have seen any record of was what was known as the centennial ox. He was exhibited at the centennial in Philadelphia in 1876. He was bred by Samuel Barkley, of Somerset county, Pa., and was the largest specimen of the bovine the world has ever seen. He weighed 4,900 pounds the day he arrived in Philadelphia. He was of mixed stock, being Shorthorn, native, scrub and Ayrshire, the Shorthorn predominating. After the close of the exhibition the giant ox was butchered and exhibited as show beef at Philadelphia during the holidays of 1876.

A Shorthorn steer weighing 4,100 pounds was slaughtered at Detroit in 1874. A. N. Megl of Moberly, Mo., formerly owned the ... posed of her in 1883, the Cole ... company being the purchaser. She weighed the day of sale 3,298 pounds. Mr. John Pratt, of Chase county, Kan., was the owner of a cow weighing 3,200 pounds. She was of the common scrub stock and stood nineteen hands high.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Lawyer Humorist.

The late Mr. Edward Kent Karslake was an admirable lawyer, and might have made a great name if he had taken to his work seriously. But this was just what he was unable to do. His love of humor was almost greater than his desire to achieve a forensic victory. This failing somewhat irritated the judges, who also grew impatient at his classical allusions, which he introduced into the dullest and most technical cases with a cleverness which even they were wont to acknowledge. In opening a case before the late Vice Chancellor Hall he said:

"This, my lord, is a short cause," which the judge fully appreciated at the end of Mr. Karslake's two days' speech. Like his brother, Sir John Karslake, he was a very tall man, and related how a reporter, describing the attorney general's appearance, innocently wrote, "Sir John Karslake then rose at great length to reply."—London Tit-Bits.

Antiquity of Death Masks.

Although there is no mention of death masks in the works of Homer, or in any of the later classics, recent explorers have satisfied themselves that in the early burials of all nations it was the custom to cover the heads and bodies of the dead with sheets of gold so pliable that they took the impress of the form, and not infrequently, when in the course of centuries the embalmed flesh had shriveled or fallen away, the gold retained the exact cast of the features. Schliemann found a number of bodies "covered with large masks of gold plate in repousse work," several of which have been reproduced by means of engraving in his "Mycenæ," and he asserts that there can be no doubt whatever that each one of these represents the likeness of the deceased person whose face is covered.—Laurence Hutton in Harper's.

The Way to Catch a Porcupine.

The porcupine climbs the tree as readily as a squirrel would, provided you don't slip up and cut his tail off while he is going up. Somehow or other he can't climb the tree without his tail, nor he won't come down without it. If you catch one of these porcupines climbing a tree and chop his tail off he will stop right where he is, and will stay there until he starves to death, unless he is taken away.—Philadelphia Times.

The Phonograph in a Hencoop.

M. du Haudray, following the method of Professor Garnier's studies of the Simian language, has carried his phonograph into the hencoop. He places it in one henhouse where the "family" are at home, and when the receiver has been cackled into for half an hour it is taken away and made to repeat all the gossip in a neighboring hencoop. The results of the experiments are said to be marvelous.—New York Journal.

Fuel in Furnace Ashes.

The want of a ready method of dealing with ashes obtained from boiler fires or other source of heating power so as to extract the unconsumed fuel called "breeze," so that it could be used over again, has long been felt. Thousands of tons of good fuel are daily thrown away for want of a ready method of cleansing it from the ashes with which it leaves the furnaces.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Thin Querest.

Sunday School Superintendent—Tommy, can you tell me why the lions didn't eat Daniel when he was in their den?

Tommy—I guess it must er b'en, mister, 'cause he was like you an hadn't any meat on him.—Boston Courier.

John McDarby, of Salmon Falls, Mass., has double teeth all around and a stomach which doesn't rebel when he chews and swallows glass, stones and other indigestibles.

It is said of the moon that "if the new moon appears with the points of the crescent turned up the mouth will be dry. If the points are turned down, it will be wet."

Of ninety-three emperors who governed the whole or a large part of the Roman empire sixty-two were murdered or died under suspicious circumstances.

Some of the machines for making matches which we use in these days make 200 revolutions a minute each and turn out about 2,500,000 matches daily.

Henry IV of England died of "fits," not without suspicion of poison. His last few years were spent in constant fear of assassination.

If spiders in spinning their webs make the termination filaments long, we may, in proportion to the length, conclude that the weather will be serene and continue so for ten or twelve days.

The last days of Louis the Great were imbittered by the reverses of his armies, by numerous deaths in his family and by ailments arising from the vices of his youth.

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The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.
One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

Republican Nominations.

NATIONAL.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.
For Vice-President,
WHITELAW REID, of New York.

STATE.

Judge of the Supreme Court,
JOHN DEAN, Blair County.

Congressmen-at-Large,
WILLIAM LILLY, Carbon County.
ALEXANDER McDOWELL, Mercer County.

Congress,
IRVING P. WANGER, Montgomery County.

COUNTY TICKET.

County Treasurer,
HENRY B. BANES, Bristol.

Legislature,
HENRY G. MOYER, Perkasie.
NELSON V. NAYLOR, Doylestown.
FRANK B WIST, Lower Makefield.

Coroner,
WAHLON CARVER, Solebury.

County Surveyor,
JOHN V. OMMEREN, Quakertown.

Director of the Poor,
PRESTON J. FELL, Buckingham.

A STUMBLING BLOCK.

It took a great many years for the Democratic party to make the startling discovery that "the Republican protection is a fraud."

It did not take them quite so long to find out that the war for the Union was a failure.

ance of the greenback currency was unconstitutional—a fraud, in fact, clear and palpable.

They were positive from the word go that specie payments could not possibly be resumed when a Republican Administration declared otherwise, and they considered the act providing for it the stupidest sort of a blunder. Then they were very confident that resumption could not be maintained, and they took harrowing pains to let all the world know that it would prove a hopeless failure. The world held its breath and resumption held its ground.

These same all-knowing wireacres were greatly troubled about the Republican Homestead laws, which were destined to live and do their beneficent work regardless of Democratic expostulation and disfavor. According to the same brilliant and unerring authority, these laws were wrong from top to bottom and clearly unconstitutional.

Did the Democratic party believe in giving freedom to the slaves? Assuredly not. The grand act of Emancipation, in their lofty view, was a fraud of gigantic proportions. Like their estimate of the Republican system of protection, it was "a robbery of a majority for the benefit of the few."

How about conferring the elective franchise on colored American citizens? They favored this, of course? O no; O no. Their Democracy did not lie deep enough for that. They call their party "the poor man's party," but in the forlorn days of slavery that party was the poor black man's desperate and relentless foe. That elective franchise business, according to their old-time belief, was an inexcusable fraud, a Republican fraud of the deepest dye, which never had and never will have a parallel.

None of these dreadful acts of fraudulent legislation have prevented the country from serenely pursuing its smiling way. If the light of the Democratic party had been quenched with the war, the American Republic never would have missed it—never would have had the slightest occasion to weep or mourn—never would have discovered its absence in reviewing any page of its recent history. It has simply been a huge stumbling-block in the pathway of National progress.

THE voice of free trade, speaking through the lips of the Democratic party, denounces Republican protection as a fraud. Formerly the voice of slavery, speaking through Democratic lips, proclaimed the villanous system of human bondage a divine institution. The voice of cowardice and treason, muttering its disgraceful words through the faithless lips of the Democratic party, during the second period that tried men's souls, declared the war for the Union to be a failure. Can any true American, with a patriotic heart beating in his breast and the love of truth regnant in his soul, sanction such a voice? Never!

THE adder that will thrust the fangs of death into the industries of our country, should it steal the chance, is craftily coiled up in the tariff plank of the Democratic party. Let no workingman make the fatal mistake of warming that baleful enemy into life through the agency of a friendly ballot. Give life to our industries; death to their foe. Let your votes build up and protect; let them not destroy. Uphold your own and the country's good; let every scourge perish. Arm your ballots with patriotic defence, and let them be as unerring as bullets!

MR. POWDERLY is no longer in harmony with the Democratic party. He prefers to array himself with the Weaver forces. His recent letter is rather pleasan. reading from the Republican standpoint, and a few extracts are here presented:

"Every sentence in the Democratic platform is intended to catch votes, every paragraph is framed to gull the citizen, and, if the success of the National candidates of that party would be assured by throwing the whole platform to the winds and taking up an entirely different one, the National Committee would not hesitate to give the winds a chance unless they would be placed under bonds to comply with the provisions of the platform if successful in electing their candidates."

This is as severe and scathing as if it had issued from a Republican source. We wonder if it doesn't contain a good deal of burning truth. Here is another scrap from the same fervid pen:

"A party which seeks to obscure its villanous declaration in favor of wildcat banks beuind a whirlwind-dust kind of a tariff discussion must be in sore straits."

We quote again:

"The Democratic party has the supreme gall to assume, with an air of patronizing ownership, the privilege of dictating just how workingmen should vote."

Speaking of the Democratic party's claim to be "the party of the poor man" Mr. Powderly says, "yes, and if he continues to vote that ticket he will never be anything else than a poor man."

That is an explicit statement. A poor man, however, does not necessarily vote wrong. Being poor does not upset his judgment or deprive him of good sense or intelligent vision. He is wise enough to know that the thing which is good for the prosperity of the country is likewise good for him. He is in such close touch with the wheels and shuttles of American industry and its producing forces, that he can cordially turn his back upon that party which in the language of one of its leaders, means "to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, every vestige of the fraud called Protection."

"THE Democratic party, by its acceptance at Chicago of the political and economic heresies for which Mr. Cleveland stands sponsor, as well as by its deliberate indorsement of Free Trade and wild-cat currency, has forfeited all claim to the hitherto honored name of Democracy."

These words are from a letter recently written by Leon Cohen of the New York County Democracy Committee, and recently Democratic representative in the Assembly at Albany. He has become tired of being a Democrat, and severely bids the old party a forcible farewell. He disrespectfully speaks of its leaders as "mere sycophants clinging to the skirts of the apostle of Calamity." The old scales have fallen from his eyes, and, "as a true American, he now believes in the doctrine of Protection to American industries, and, as a workingman, in Protection to American labor."

Here is the closing paragraph of his letter:

"Taking everything into consideration, I really believe that it will be a blessing to the American people to have the Calamity party relegated to obscurity for four years more at least. By 1896 the Democrats may have recovered their reason and become worthy of the best traditions of a party founded by Jefferson and sustained by Jackson and Tilden. In the present campaign I deem it the duty of every true American to support in every legitimate manner the party which represents protection, honest money, honest banking and honest candidates. I therefore shall vote for Harrison and Reid on November 8 and ask my friends to do the same."

A PROSPEROUS year means a Republican year. This is a prosperous year.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S letter fell flat. In a perfunctory way the Democratic heelers assert that it is a good letter, and the Democratic sheets labor to point out wherein it is to be commended, but the fact remains that it is a weak, common-place document.

WHOEVER heard tell of a man being arrested for advertising the prosperity of his State before the New York Democracy took Commissioner Peck in custody? The calamity howlers must be in sore distress indeed when it becomes necessary to resort to such schemes to aid their cause.

Read—and Then Vote.

The policy of reciprocity is an excellent illustration of Republican free trade, it being really the conditional free listing of articles in which, according to protection principles, there should be free trade. When you want genuine, profitable, American free trade you have to come to the Republican party to get it. If you want to aggrandize the British empire at the expense of the United States, vote the Democratic ticket.—Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.

A Conservative Position.

Mark the language. The president does not say that he will recommend the enactment of any particular measure, but merely that he will urge upon congress the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to investigate the subject and report what can be done to secure free and fair elections in the choice of national officers. In the light of this moderate, just and conservative position, how absurd is the Democratic assertion that the president is madly bent on congressional legislation that will take the control of elections out of the hands of the states! He shows that the force bill spook is purely a creature of the Democratic imagination—a hobgoblin for campaign purposes only.—Indianapolis Journal.

COCKRAN ANSWERED.

CLEVELAND DENOUNCED IN JUNE AND EULOGIZED IN SEPTEMBER.

Upon Which Occasion Did the Great Tammany Hall Orator State the Truth? Extracts from Both Speeches—Cockran's Present Ungrateful Task.

The Hon. Bourke Cockran formally opened the Democratic campaign in the interior of the state by a speech at Albany. With some of the assertions regarding the issues of the campaign which Mr. Cockran impetuously made before an excited crowd of Democrats on that occasion The Press proposes to deal later. At present we will only discuss the portion of the eloquent Tammany orator's remarks directly concerned with the personality and prospects of Grover Cleveland. It is a characteristic of Mr. Cockran to do with all his might what he undertakes. Hence his panegyric of the perennial candidate was fervid, not to say flamboyant. According to Mr. Cockran, speaking on Sept. 15, Grover Cleveland is a most remarkable and exalted personage. He said:

"The people of this country believe that he typifies today the highest form of development which American citizenship has reached, because in all his life and all his career there is not a single act which needs explanation, and though enemies may criticise him the whole people admire and respect him."

This is fine, very fine. It is the natural language of enthusiastic oratory in which Mr. Cockran is an adept. The Press will not attempt to answer Mr. Cockran. We will allow him to answer himself. Here, for instance, are a few of his statements regarding Mr. Cleveland in that famous and thrilling speech which he made in the hall of the Chicago convention:

"I believe that Mr. Cleveland is a very popular man, a most popular man. I have said that I believe that he is a most popular man—let me say a man of extraordinary popularity every day in the year except one, and that is election day—a popularity which I might describe as tumultuous, but not reducible to votes. It is delusive. So it is calculated to arouse enthusiasm four months before election and to produce disappointment for four years after election.

"I have heard it stated here, I think that in 1884 the state of New York protested against the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and foretold his probable defeat. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is mistaken in his history. The state of New York voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. The state of New York, by an overwhelming majority, presented his name to this convention. A minority of the delegation protested in the hearing of the nominating body against the great folly of imperiling prospects that looked as fair as any that dawned over the Democracy. Now, the prophecy was not carried out or realized. But why? We are told that Cleveland carried the state. We are told that he was successful at the polls, but do not the gentlemen remember that the victory was due to Burchard rather than to this amazing popularity, which appears to be so great before the eye in springtime and so impalpable in the colder lights of November?"

These sentences are taken directly from the version of the Chicago speech revised by Mr. Cockran personally. They show that the opinion of Cleveland's popularity entertained by Mr. Cockran in June differs widely from the opinion expressed by him in September. At Albany Mr. Cockran declared that "we enter tonight on a canvass which must be prosecuted upon lines laid down by him (Cleveland) five years ago." What were Mr. Cockran's views at Chicago regarding the chances of Democratic success upon the "lines laid down five years ago?" Here they are:

"I oppose him (Cleveland) in this convention because he comes between my party and the light of success at the polls. I oppose him in this convention because his candidacy imperils the success of a party which is now visited with bright and alluring prospects.

"I warn this convention, from the experience of every Democrat who has carried the state of New York—and none has failed to do it in nine years except Mr. Cleveland—that you cannot get one Mugwump vote without driving away a hundred Democratic votes.

"We have a homogeneous party now. For God's sake, leave it to us. If we be not accorded the nomination that we ask for from the state of New York, give us any citizen in this United States who is a Democrat. Give us some man who will not raise up against us any active hostile force within our own ranks.

"I believe it was the distinguished military hero from Massachusetts, General Collins, who declared there was no Democrat in this Union that would vote against that ticket, but there sit behind him two soldiers whose deeds have not escaped the attention of history, two heroes who have led the Union armies to victory, but who have never made faces at the vanquished foe, and they will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, heroes who sustained them and heroes who lowered their swords to them on the field of battle—they will tell you that the soldier vote of New York—of whom there are 25,000 at least Democratic—will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. Gentlemen, I submit to you, is it wise to antagonize that vote, to antagonize it without reason, to antagonize it blindly, defiantly, recklessly?"

The Press tenders to Mr. Cockran the assurance of its sympathy. The task of acting as eulogist to the candidate whom he denounced so mercilessly in the Chicago convention must be highly ungrateful to him. And we have his own word to show that he expects from his present efforts nothing but disaster and defeat.—New York Press.

A Population Picture.

Three years ago Elwood, Ind., was a country village, with a population of 600

The McKinley tariff was enacted, industrial development took a new start, and great plate glass and tin plate factories were erected in Elwood. Today it is a busy manufacturing town, with a population of 12,000

No intelligent person can deny that this progress is due to the McKinley law.—New York Press.

A Destructive Party.

The Democratic party has never shown itself to be a constructive party; it is always obstructive and destructive. The peace party of 1861 insisted that the war for the defense of the Union could not be carried on constitutionally. The revenue reform party of 1892 insists that American industries cannot be protected constitutionally. Now, as then, the Democrats are confirmed dissenters.—Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Secessionists Are Highly Pleased.

Those of the leaders in the old secessionist movement who are still alive must feel mightily pleased at seeing their tariff views officially adopted by the national Democracy. It has taken a long time to convert the party from the strong protectionist principles of Jefferson and Jackson to the free trade notions of Calhoun, but under Grover Cleveland the task has finally been accomplished.—Boston Journal.

An Export Picture.

And still our exports grow. The total domestic exports for the first seven months of 1891 were $474,405,127

The total domestic exports for the first seven months of 1892 were $538,394,241

—New York Press.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, September 26, 1892.

The prettiest and most stylish Dresses shown in Paris this season—up to the second week in September—were the Footman, the Postilion, the Bolero, the Toreador, the Grafton and the Marlowe.

American women who saw all that Paris Dress artists had developed almost invariably chose from these. Of course at prices that to many would seem fabulously high.

In our Ready-made Dress Parlor you can see exact copies of each of these graceful and elegant Costumes, and at prices that represent scarcely more than the mere cost of making the originals.

Beautiful Dresses at $12, $14 and upwards. Almost every one with distinct individuality, and all of the newest and latest.

[illegible] in Dress Goods are Wool and Silk, but not all. A mass of curios, every one absolutely new, will be found at the counter that carries the All-wool Novelties.

Velour Russe has captured Wool; there is a line of eight colorings in trout speckles. Another variety is a rough stuff of hirsute style that properly made for the proper figure will give distingue results. There are run-arounds in Wools and Worsteds of sorts and sorts.

Prices vary from 75c to $3.50, and the Wool Novelties alone are enough to bewilder one.

Women's Capes.

Paris has said the word. Capes are the proper caper for these coolish Autumn days. We had the hint as soon as the idea developed on the banks of the Seine. We've had every new thought as soon as it took tangible form there. Result, every Cape elegance and excellence that has made talk in the world of fashion is here, straight from Paris, ready for you—and that, too, before the Paris people themselves know how the Cape wind is setting.

Footman Capes
Conchman Capes
Ukraine Capes
Muscovite Capes
Hussar Capes
Houlghate Capes
Isabella Capes

And other pretty and novel shapes. The Footman Capes (triple) start at $6.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Actually better than home work.

You'll say it if you look closely. In the ones for least money you'll see fine, careful stitching and every raw seam felled. In the higher qualities the work is as pleasingly painstaking.

Operatives become wonderfully skilful where such great quantities of goods are turned out. They do the work better as well as quicker. Improved quality and money saved is what it means for you.

That's the labor side.

Do you doubt that materials bought by carloads at a clip cut away under even our retail prices?

These things working together make such prices possible.

Sheets, Bleached—
1¼x2¼ yds, 45c.
2 x2¼ yds, 50, 55, 60, 80, 82c.
2¼x2¼ yds, 57, 60, 65, 85, 87c.
2½x2¼ yds, 68, 65, 72, 90, 92c.
2¼x2¾ yds, 98c, $1.

Sheets, Unbleached—
2½x2¼ yds, 50c.
2¼x2¼ yds, 55c.

Pillow Cases, Bleached—
40½x36 in., 9c.
45 x36 in., 10c.
50 x36 in., 11½c.
54 x36 in., 12½c.

Pillow Cases (extra quality)—
42x36 in., 15c.
45x36 in., 12½, 16, 18, 20, 23c.
54x36 in., 22, 26, 26c.

Pillow Cases, tucked—
42x36 in., 28c.
45x36 in., 30c.
50x36 in., 35c.
54x36 in., 37½c.

Pillow Cases, tucks and cambric ruffle—
40x36 in., 37½c.

Wanamaker.

Pillow Cases, tucks and lace—
45x36 in., 85c, $1, $1.15 each.

Pillow Cases, hemstitched embroidered—
45x36 in., 45c each

Bolster Cases—
42x72 in., 28, 30, 38c.
45x72 in., 30, 33, 40, 42c.

Bolster Cases, tucked and ruffled—
45x72 in., 75c.

Covers for Fancy Pillows—
18 in., 5c; 20 in., 6c; 22 in., 7c.

Unbleached Canton Flannel at 8c. Only a little while back you would have paid 12½c for no better here. Doubtful if you find its equal about town at less than 12½c to-day. Good substantial back, face like lamb's wool for softness and fleeciness. Width 29 inches.

Men's Fall Overcoats.

Astonishing what a trifling difference in cut and get up makes one Overcoat a model of style and another a monument of slouchiness. Getting just the right goods, built into Overcoats in just the right way, is the secret of the elegant garments we are showing. The know-how must start with the looms; no let-up till the tailor's finishing touch leaves the stamp of perfection.

Some Overcoat prices—
Meltons, medium shades, $10.
All-wool Kerseys, silk lined, $12.
Silk mixed Cassimere, dark colors, $16.
Black and white mixed Bannockburn, silk lined, wide sleeves, loose back, $20.
Bannockburns $28. Worsteds and Cheviots $25, Cary's Meltons, $30.

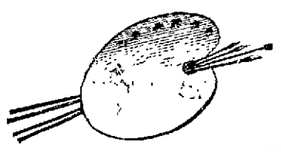
Harvest time for Men's Fall and Winter Suits. In all respects the most complete line we ever had.

All-wool Cheviot Suits, $10.
All-wool Cheviot Suits, [illegible] ing, Cutaway or Sack Coat, $15.
Cheviot, Worsted, Homespun, Vicuna and Whipcord Suits (one or more of them) a dozen prices between $12 and $30.

Juniper and Market streets.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

S. T. VALENTINE,



HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER and GLAZIER,

No. 326 Radcliffe Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

☞Estimates for Painting furnished upon application.

Numbers for houses at moderate prices.

Sherman & Peirce,

LUMBER

—AND—

MILL WORK

—AT—

REASONABLE PRICES.

Canal and Dorrance Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA.

THE EXAMINER,

The Leading and by Many Thousands the Most Widely Circulated Baptist Newspaper in the World,

PUBLISHED AT

38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY,

Will be sent to any new subscriber from the day the order is received until

JANUARY 1, 1894.

FOR

TWO DOLLARS.

The price of one year's subscription.

This extraordinary offer of fifteen months' subscription for the price of twelve is made to enable new friends to have their subscriptions run from and to a convenient date, and to give our old friends a practical argument to use in urging those not now taking THE EXAMINER to subscribe forthwith.

Friends in procuring new subscriptions to THE EXAMINER will understand that they will be entitled to their commission on the new names sent us under this offer as on other new ones; for instance, a book selected from the Book Commission List for each new name and $2 sent us.

Sample copies will be sent to the names of prospective subscribers at their own request, or at that of friends who propose to call upon them for their subscriptions.

Is not this most generous and attractive? Now let every friend, East, West, North, and South, become a self-appointed agent, to the end that THE EXAMINER—a weekly epitome of the world's progress—may go into thousands of new homes during 1893.

Canvassing friends can send the new names on postal cards as fast as received, collecting and remitting later on. Personal subscribers can remit $2 in any safe way. All will please address, "THE EXAMINER, Box 3661, New York City." Just that, no more, no less.

Miscellaneous

A. F. Yeutter,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Latest Styles.
Popular Prices.

RADCLIFFE STREET,

Near Market,

BRISTOL, PA.

E. M. Eldridge's

Grocery and Provision Store, Wood and Mulberry Sts.,

IS THE PLACE FOR

Fresh Vegetables in Season

Try a can of Roast Beef,
(A Luxury,)
Twenty cents a can.

When in need of goods in my line, I will be pleased to fill you a trial order.

Our Motto:

"Good Goods — Low Prices."

House for Rent.

A NEW 8 ROOM HOUSE FOR RENT.
Apply to THOS. DEWITT,
Pond Street, near Walnut.

$1,800 TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE. Apply to
A. or S. SWAIN,
Sep. 22, 3t. Radcliffe St., Bristol.

Groceries

In Great Variety and CHEAP

AT FOSTER'S.

Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest BUTTER, TEAS, COFFEES and SPICES that the market affords.

Fruits and Vegetables in Season.

Edward H. Foster,

The DORRANCE STREET GROCER.

Robert Clark,

Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker,

No. 28 Radcliffe St.

Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order. Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

COAL

Highest Grades of

FAMILY FLOUR

FEED, ETC.

—Wood, Lime and Brick,—
Grass Seeds.

PIONEER COAL YARD,

(Established 1837.)

Walter F. Leedom,

529 to 535 Bath St.,

BRISTOL, PA.

CHASE'S 3 HORSE HEAD HORSE BLANKETS

are the strongest and best.

Chase's Plush Lap Robes

are the standard. The plush will not shed. All robes have the name Chase either woven in the binding or sewed on the corner.

FIRST-CLASS DEALERS WILL SELL NO OTHERS.

L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

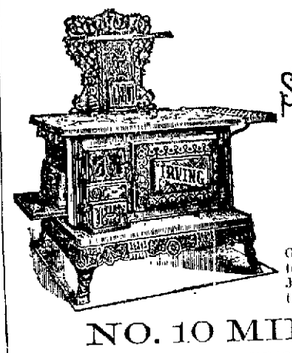
Miscellaneous

The Cardemon CARPETS,

AT LIPPINCOTT'S

We have on hand a line of CARDEMON CARPETS, suitable for bed-rooms, sitting, dining and kitchens, hall and stairways, which will be offered you at very reasonable prices. On account of their durability they will be very much cheaper than either Ingrain or Rag Carpets. Nothing has been left undone by the manufacturer to make these grand wearing Carpets, both for quality and colors. Please come see them at

LIPPINCOTT'S, 245 Mill St, Bristol.



Lewis J. Bevan,

DEALER IN

Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods.

Now is the proper time to invest in a first-class Gasoline Stove. Tin Roofing a Specialty. Custom work done in tin, sheet-iron, copper and zinc. Jobbing and repairing in all its branches attended to promptly. Stove repairs of all kinds.

NO. 10 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

Large and Varied Stock!

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

-SLIPPERS-

Of which we have a larger and more varied assortment than has ever been shown before, and when the quality of goods is considered the prices will astonish you. Gentlemen's Fine Ooze Calf, Fine Alligator in black, wine and tan, Fine Velvet Embroidered. Ladies' Slippers in velvet, corduroy and felt. Slippers for Boys and Youths in velvet, embroidered, and other varieties.

Also, Gentlemen's Patent Leather Shoes and Dancing Pumps, all varieties.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 3 Bath Street, Bristol.

T. A. FARLEY.

Media, Pa., near Philada. School Opens Sept. 24th. Yearly Expense, $500. Circulars Free.

Swarthmore & Shortlidge's Media Academy.

JAMES H. MASON KNOX, D.D., LL.D., President of Lafayette College, writes:—Mr. SHORTLIDGE is a most successful teacher. The students whom he has prepared for Lafayette have given abundant evidence of his faithfulness and skill as an instructor. I take very great pleasure in commending him and the Media Academy to all who seek a school in which they may be sure of their sons receiving the very best attention. The school is worthy of the highest commendation.

CHAS. A. SCHAEFFER, Dean of Cornell University, N.Y., writes:—I take pleasure in stating that the gentlemen entered without condition. Hoping that you may be able to send us many more such, I am very sincerely yours.

DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, writes:—I have had frequent occasion to observe the good results of the thorough work done by the students under your care, and a careful examination of your course of study as compared with the requirements for admission to the University of Pennsylvania, shows that your school affords every opportunity to those students desiring to fit themselves for advance in it as well as to other colleges of the highest grade.

REV. JAMES McCOSH, Ex President of Princeton University, writes:—I have examined with care the courses of studies pursued at SWARTHMORE SHORTLIDGE'S SCHOOL, at Media, Pa., and I find it to be admirable. Mr SHORTLIDGE has sent to this college a number of fine boys well prepared.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard University, writes:—You have supplied us with the best possible evidence of the excellence of your school in preparing young men so well fitted, and I hope you will have the professional success which you certainly deserve.

ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH. THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts. THE CURE FOR CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, HAY FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. ELY'S CREAM BALM. 50c.

J. W. McBride,

DEALER IN

Fine Groceries!

BUTTER and CHEESE
From the Best Dairies.

CANNED GOODS in Variety

Goods Delivered Promptly.

Corner Wood and Dorrance Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.

Angus York,

Contractor and Builder,

Cor. Cedar and Mulberry Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS.

HOUSES built to order.

☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

GEO. W. LOUDERBOUGH,

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Residence, No. 68 Bath Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

Wm. M. Downing, Jr.,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FLOUR!

FEED, GRAIN, SEEDS,

BALED HAY, &c.

All goods sold at lowest cash prices. Try the celebrated Climax Flour.

☞Orders delivered promptly in all parts of the town.

Nos. 314 & 316 Mill St.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Albert Baker,

DEALER IN

ICE.

Orders for same Promptly attended to.

BRISTOL, PA.

MISS ANNA W. CABEEN and SISTERS will re-open their School, Monday, September 26th, 1892.

Primary, Middle and Advanced Classes.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between William Alloway and B. O. Ettenger was dissolved this day by mutual consent.

WILLIAM ALLOWAY,
B. O. ETTENGER.

Bristol, Pa., July 30, 1892.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the firm name of Joseph N. Breisford & Bro., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All creditors are requested to present their claims against said late firm for settlement to Joseph N. Breisford, liquidating partner, and those owing bills to said late firm will please make immediate payment to said Joseph N. Breisford.

JOSEPH N. BREISFORD,
ELLWOOD D. BREISFORD.

August 17, 1892.

☞The business as undertaker will be carried on at the same place by Jos. N. Breisford.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK—Arrives at 7.00, 10 45 A. M., 3.15, 7 30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8 15, 11.30 A. M., 4 00, 7.00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives at 7.00, 7 45, 10 00 A. M., 1 15, 4 40, 7 30 P. M. Closes at 6 00, 10 00 A. M., 1 10, 6.40 P. M.

NEWTOWNVILLE—Arrives at 8 00 A. M and leaves at 8.08 A. M.

EMILY, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.—Arrives at 10.10 A. M. Closes at 11 45 A. M.

BELVIDERE DIVISION—Arrives at 10 15, A. M., 12, 7 45 P. M. Closes at 7 00, 10 00 A. M, 12 00 and 4 00 P. M.

TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY, MORRISVILLE—Arrives at 10 15 A. M ,3.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00 A. M ,4 00 P. M.

TRENTON—Arrives at 7 00, 10 00 A. M , 3.30, 7 45 P. M. Leaves at 7 00, 8 45 A. M , 4.00 and 6 45 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives at 7 15, 10.05 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post office closes 8 00 P. M. Saturday 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Leave Bristol for Phila., (Broad St.) *2.46, 5.35, 6 30, 6.53, 7.21, 7.41, *8.12, 8.23, *9.14, *9 19, 9.52, *10.20 A. M. 12 07, 1.01, *1.34, *3.03, 3.12, 4.01, *4.58, *5 37, 5.45, 6.25, *7.00, 8 51, 9 27, 11 21 P. M. Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9 00, *9.19, *10.20, A. M. *12.04, 12.25, 5.05, 5.43, *7.21, 7.30, 8 51, 9 28, *11.03 P. M

Leave Phila. (Broad St) for Bristol, 12.01, 6.07, 6.28, *6.50, 7.32, 8.30, 10 01, *11.14 A. M. 12.01, 1.10, 1.50, 2.43, 3 32, *4.00, 4.20, *5.00, 5.02, 5.25, *6 00, 6.01, 6 21, *7.03, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 10.28, 11 31 P. M. Sunday trains, 12.01, 7 40, *8.30, 9.05, 11.45, A. M. 2.06, *5.19, 5.53, *7.03, 7.25, 8.12, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

Delaware River Transportation Company.

CHANGE OF TIME.

In Effect September 12th, '92.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia at 7 00 and 10.00 A. M. 2 00 and 4 00 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol at 7.40 and 11 15 A. M. 2 00 and 4.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Bristol at 8 15 and 10 30 A. M 4.00 and 5 00 P. M

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. 2 00, 2 30 and 6 00 P. M.

Inter-State Steamboat Co.

Steam. Florence

Leave Bordentown at 7.15 A. M , Penns Manor 7.25, Florence 7 55, Tullytown 8 05, Bristol 8 30 and Edgington 8 55 for Philadelphia Returning, leaves Philadelphia, (Arch Street wharf), at 2 30 P. M.

Fare to Bristol 25c., excursion tickets, 10c

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

—The steamboat Florence has discontinued her Sunday trips.

—The ordinance prohibiting the creating of bon fires in the streets is to be enforced.

—A large number of Bristolians have visited the Inter-State Fair at Trenton

—The Parsonage Mite Society of the M E church intend having a supper sometime in November.

—The Robeling base ball club of Trenton, will play Bristol on the home grounds next Saturday.

—The Epworth League will give an entertainment at the M. E. church, on Tuesday evening, October 11th.

—The Womens' Guild of St. Paul's Mission, will give an English Tea, at the Mission room, on Saturday evening next.

—The new grocery establishment at the corner of Mill and Cedar streets, will be opened by the Messrs. Thompson on Saturday.

—Morris Worthington has removed his grocery from Bath street, between Otter and Buckley, to the corner of Bath and Mifflin.

—At the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Association meeting, on last Tuesday evening, nine loans were sold at 10 cents monthly premium.

—Jesse Jackson, the confectioner, is making some radical changes and improvements in the property on Radcliffe street, which he recently purchased.

—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the America Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, will be held on next Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—The Republican Pioneer Corps expect their uniforms next week. They will consist of red shirts with white trimmings, white leggings, white belt and helmet.

—Messrs. Harry J. Shoemaker, B. C Foster and E. W. Minster are the delegates of the Bristol Republican Club to the Republican League Convention at Willamsport.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Bristol Athletic Association some day next week will decide whether an increase in capital is advisable for the purpose of making a bicycle track on the base ball grounds.

—A heavy storm of lightning, thunder, rain and hail passed over Bristol last Saturday night. The only damage of moment in Bristol was at the electric light station. The large dynamo was struck and injured to such an extent that it will take about $500 to repair the damage.

—The Harvest Home services in the Baptist church, last Sunday morning, was largely attended. The church was beautifully decorated with choice plants, flowers and fruits. The choir rendered excellent music suited to the occasion. Rev. W. C. Hendrickson assisted in the opening exercises. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Clipman, preached an eloquent sermon from the text: Psalm 85: 1: "Lord thou hast been favorable to our land," which was listened to by an appreciative audience.

—The Embroidery Guild of St. James' church will offer the public entertainment at an Grange Tea, on the evening of Friday, the 7th of October, in the Parish building. No pains will be spared to make the refreshments and music tasteful and attractive. The Guild will have for aides on this occasion twenty-two young ladies from the Sunday-school and congregation. Admission, with refreshments, 15c. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted towards the new organ and church enlargement.

—Joseph Gates, pilot of one of the steamboats, met with an accident last Thursday which caused the necessity for the amputation of his thumb. As the boat was swinging around at the Mill street wharf, the rudder struck the piling and threw the wheel so violently that Mr. Gates' thumb was caught and mashed by one of the spokes

—The Presbyterian Sunday-school took the occasion of the change of the time from morning to afternoon sessions to hold last Sunday a "Rallying Day." The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with golden rod and ivy. Appropriate exercises, including addresses by Rev. Dr. E P. Shields and Mr. G. V. Lewis, were given.

—The following Bristol people have been drawn to serve as jurors at the November term of Criminal Court: Edmund Hellings, John T. Lawrence, David Townsend, Frank H. Flinn, Samuel S. Hibbs and E J. Faber. For the December term of Court, George Vandegrift and William H. Booz are drawn.

—The GAZETTE's job department is fully equipped for all classes of work. It has lately received specimens of the latest styles of programs, folders, announcement cards, ball tickets, menus, show cards, wedding and reception invitations, etc., to which especial attention is directed.

—On Tuesday, while a lineman was at work on the telegraph wires near the lever tower on Pond street, he fell from the telegraph pole and struck one of the pickets on the fence beneath him, resulting in a dangerous wound Dr. H Pursell rendered the necessary surgical aid, and the injured man was sent to Philadelphia hospital.

—Evangelist Butler, of Philadelphia, spoke last night in the Presbyterian church, and will be at the Methodist church to-night. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock he will hold evangelistic services at the Buckley Street Mission, at which several of the ministers of Bristol will be present.

—Prof. W. H. J. Wilson's dancing class numbers twenty five members. The Oxford Minuet is one of the new dances taught this season.

—St. Mark's Literary Society has removed its quarters from the Captain Cone residence to the basement of the Parochial School building

—Over $100 was realized by the Bethel A. M. E. church towards paying off the debt, at the grand rally last Thursday.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. B. C. Foster is at Baltimore, Md., visiting her mother, Mrs. J. M. McComas.

Mr. Harry Headley leaves Bristol to-day for a trip to Washington, D. C and Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Faber have returned from Atlantic City where they have been spending several weeks

Miss Emily Hulme, of Tioga, spent several days in Bristol during the past week, the guest of Mrs. Phoebe A. Kirkbride.

Rev J. K. Freed, who has been at Edmonds, Oklahoma, under the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, for the past four months, has returned to Bristol.

Three well-known citizens over 80 years of age went to the Trenton fair, yesterday. They were William Kinsey, Esq. and Nathan Tyler, of Bristol, and Jesse Webster, of Hulmeville.

SUICIDE AT ANDALUSIA

The residents of Andalusia near the river, in Bensalem township, were aroused by piercing shrieks for help, on Saturday morning, and the novel sight of a partly dressed woman pursuing a man astonished those who heard the noise. The man ran towards the river, and within a short distance of the string piece of the dock he slackened his speed, then staggered, threw up his hands and with a terrible scream fell back dead.

The woman, who had been recognized as Mrs. Charles Harman, soon reached the prostrate form of the man and screamed for help. Several of the spectators answered, and the woman, in a hysterical way, told them it was her husband, Charles Harman, who was a sober, industrious saw maker until two months ago. His eight-year old boy Charley was taken ill about that time and died. The father began to brood over the boy's death until he became moody and morose.

Shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning he awoke his wife and told her he was going to commit suicide, at the same time taking a bottle from his vest pocket. The terrified woman leaped out of bed and tried to take the bottle from her husband, but before she could get possession of it he swallowed its contents and sprang out the door.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The seventh annual Convention of the W. C. T. U. of Bucks county, was held in the Baptist church, of Bristol, Penna, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1892.

There was quite a large attendance, considering the weather. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. C. S. Holcomb, the County President, and after it was called to order, devotional exercises were conducted be Rev. Mr. Clipman, pastor of the church. Mrs. Anna Hammer, of the National Union, was then introduced. After the appointing of some committees, Miss Sarah M. Hawke read the address of welcome, written by Mrs. Wm. S. Perkins, which was responded to by Mrs. J. A. Crewitt, of Newtown. Reports were read by the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent of Loyal Legions and Demorest contests. Mrs. Hammer then gave a Bible reading on the 2nd Chap of Paul to Titus, followed by singing by Mrs. Anna Groom. Noon having arrived, the Convention adjourned until two o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened by prayer by Mrs. Georgie White. Reports from various departments were read, also the President delivered her annual address, which was excellent. Solos were sung by Miss Caffee and Miss Douglass. Election of officers also took place, when Mrs. Holcomb was unanimously re-elected, Miss Eva R. Doan, of Newtown, was elected Corresponding Secretary in place of Mrs. Bergner, and Mrs. Mary Wallen Recording Secretary in place of Miss Anna Eastburn, Mrs. Blackfan was re-elected Treasurer

In the evening the audience was large, to listen to a lecture delivered by Miss Frances Griffin, of Montgomery, Alabama.

The exercises were all of a pleasant and interesting character.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, September 29, 1892: John Balmer, Mattie M. Bowles, G. A. Burbank, S. Eisenberg, Miss Bessie Englebrecht, Rosie Garvey, Miss Howard, Lon Loring, Mrs. Rachel Myers, Daniel McCray, Miss Ida Rogers, Isaac Shaffer

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS REPUDIATES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y. September, 1892.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST:

SIR—In common with many other Democrats, I cannot follow the leaders of the party in denouncing Republican Protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few, nor can I subscribe to the doctrine that a Protective Tariff is unconstitutional. I have no pecuniary interest in manufactures, but I know what Protection has done and is doing for this country. If it operates for the benefit of the few, I am not one of that few. I am one of the many; one of the great majority benefited by it, including those who denounce it for the sake of obtaining political power.

If the leaders of a political party assembled in National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency choose to stultify themselves by falsifying history, they cannot expect to be followed by others who have any habits of independent thought and action. The learned pundits who were lately assembled at Chicago in National Convention of the Democratic party adopted by a two-thirds vote, and against the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the following as a "plank" in the Democratic platform:

We denounce Republican Protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect Tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. We demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

In drafting and voting for this resolution, the members either showed dense ignorance of American political history, or they manifested a purpose to win votes by deceiving the voters. I cannot, at the bidding of these gentlemen, unlearn the lessons of my whole life. The greater part of my long life has been passed in the study of American political history and constitutional law. If I cannot claim to be an authority on such subjects, I can point out to others the true sources from which to devise interpretations of the Constitution. Those sources are not to be found in recent Congressional speeches, whether made by members of one party or another. They are to be found in the interpretations given to the Constitution by the First Congress, by Washington's administration, and by the succeeding administrations of Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams and Jackson.

I have been requested by the secretary of the American Protective Tariff League to give my views of the Protective issue, as it has been made by the two parties in the present campaign. This I shall do in a communication to be addressed to him, of which he will make such use as he sees fit. I am, Mr. Editor, very respetfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] GEO. TICKNOR CURTIS.

BASE BALL.

The Burlington club came to Bristol, last Saturday, and was defeated by the score of 8 to 1. John Coleman pitched excellent ball, and led in batting with 4 hits. Atkinson was in the box for the Burlington club, and pitched a good game, but he was miserably supported. Smith and Humphries led in runs, with two each. The features of the game were the batting of J. Coleman, Humphries, Mahan, Potts and Hoeding, the base-stealing of Smith, J. Coleman and Humphries, the catching of Potts and the first-base playing of Richert. The score is as follows:

BRISTOL.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Humphries, ss.	2	3	2	5	0
Mahan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Potts, c.	1	2	7	0	1
R. Coleman, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Richert, 1b.	0	0	12	0	1
Hoeding, 3b.	1	2	0	0	1
J. Coleman, p.	1	4	1	3	0
McDonnell, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
Totals,	8	14	27	10	3

BURLINGTON.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Clark, cf., 2b.	1	0	1	0	1
Kelly, 2b., cf.	0	0	1	2	0
Lansing, c.	0	0	7	2	0
West, lf.	0	1	3	0	1
Fitzpatrick, ss	0	0	3	1	4
Thompson, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Henry, 3b.	0	1	2	3	2
Gibson, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Atkinson, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Totals,	1	4	27	12	8

INNINGS.

Bristol,	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	1-8
Burlington,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-1

Earned runs—Bristol 4. Bases stolen—Humphries 2, J. Coleman 3, Smith 2, Potts, Hoeding, Henry, Double plays—Humphries to Richert, McDonnell to Humphries to Richert. Struck out—by J. Coleman 4; by Atkinson 4. Bases on balls—Mahan, R. Coleman, Kelly, Fitzpatrick 2. Gibson 2, West. Hit by pitched ball—Atkinson, Henry. Passed ball—Potts. Umpire—Brown. Time—1.50.

THE NEED OF A LONGER PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The direct expenses of a Presidential election amount to many millions of dollars and the indirect losses to the country in an exciting campaign by the retarding of business operations are incalculable. A shrewd political authority, accustomed to handle campaign funds, estimates that it will cost the two political parties one and a half million of dollars in New York State alone to conduct the coming campaign. The lengthening of the term to eight years would reduce such expenses and losses by one-half. It would be greatly to the advantage of our diplomatic service in the longer continuance in office of experienced men, and would also strengthen civil-service reform among all classes of employees, and save them from the temptations always incident, in a greater or a lesser degree, to the frequent changes in the minor offices which follow in the wake of Presidential elections The professional politicians and the bosses would be likely to oppose such a change, and the hungry crowd who are waiting for federal appointments would raise the old cry of "An aristocracy of office holders," but the common sense of the country will yet demand the stability and tranquility which would come from a lengthened term of office for the Chief Magistrate of the United States.—From "Business in Presidential Years," by Charles Stewart Smith, President N. Y. Chamber of Commerce in North American Review for October.

—The Presbyterian church, Broad and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, has presented to the Presbyterian church of Langhorne, the large stained glass windows of that church, and they will be used in the new building. New windows are to be placed in the church at Broad and Oxford. The gift is valued at $2200.

☞Houseworth, Specialist on the Eye, will be at the jewelry store of B. C. Foster, corner of Mill and Wood streets, on Monday, October 3rd, from 9 a. m. until 5 o'clock, p. m., to examine eyes free of charge.

—A part can never be equal to the whole.—Whole means entire—complete in all its parts. The Chilton Paints are whole paints—complete in their component parts, There are other paints that are part paints because the proper proportion of linseed oil is reduced, and water substituted.

The price of a paint often varies according to the amount of water used in it. So if you find a paint that is "just as good" as the Chilton Paint, but a great deal less in price, remember the hint we give you, "a part can never be equal to the whole." By the way, have you a Color Card of Chilton Paint Co., New York or Boston.

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ely's Cream Balm. I was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and catarrh and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four hours the catarrhal symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared and I was able to sing a heavy role in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers.—Wm. H. Hamilton, Leading Basso of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera Co.

Cut Flowers.

La France, the Queen of pink Roses, Carnations, fine funeral designs, wheat, etc., at HARRY CHAMBERS' Flower Store, 223 Market St., Bristol.

What a Pity

that so many otherwise attractive, polite and particular people afflict their friends by the foul and disagreeable odor of their breath; it is mainly caused by disordered digestion, and can be corrected by removing the cause, by using that pure medicine, Sulphur Bitters. —Health Magazine.

Marshall Hall's

ready method in drowning, as to what to do and how to do it, will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's Medical Work; fine colored plates from life. Send three 2-cent stamps, to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

☞For beautiful sets of teeth, gold and silver fillings, go to

DR. ELLA R. SHINN,

DENTIST,

No. 50 Bath Street, Bristol,

We place, securely, gold and pivot crowns on roots making them as good as new. My motto: "The best work for the most reasonable prices."

Dr. T. S. Heineken, of Burlington, N. J. will be at the office on Wednesday mornings to extract teeth without pain, using his own preparation for numbing the gums.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SUGGESTION FOR THE SUMMER TRIP.

If you wish to take the trip of a lifetime, purchase the low rate excursion tickets sold by all principal lines in the United States and Canada via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Yellowstone National Park, Pacific coast and Alaska.

The trip is made with the highest degree of comfort in the elegant vestibuled trains of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which carry dining cars and luxurious Pullman sleeping cars from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Montana and the Pacific coast, without change, and special Pullman sleepers from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Yellowstone Park.

The scenery en route is the most magnificent to be found in the seven states through which the road passes. Beautiful mountains, rivers, valleys, lakes and plains follow each other in rapid succession to delight the tourist, who will also find interest in the agricultural, mining, lumbering, industrial and other interests associated with the development of the great Northwest.

The crowning glory of the trip through the Northwest, however, is the visit to Yellowstone Park, the land of hot springs, geysers and gorgeous canons, and to Alaska with its endless ocean channels, snow-capped peaks, Indian villages and giant glaciers.

If you wish to investigate this suggestion further send to Charles S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R. R, St Paul, Minn., for copies of the handsomely illustrated "Wonderland" book, Yellowstone Park and Alaska folders.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Jno. K. Young, 557 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

Shiloh's Cough Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c, 50c and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Jno. K. Young, 557 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summer trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3,00 per suit, and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

A VIEW OF THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS,

in the form of a large-size lithograph, in eight colors, with key to same, can be had by sending your address with twenty cents in postage stamps, to Geo. H Heafford, G. P. A, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y., Chicago, Ill. As the supply is limited, applications must be made early. Should the supply become exhausted the postage stamps will be returned to applicant.

A Heavy Sentence.

So many walls need pretty coverings that The Fidelity Wall Paper Co. of 12 N. 11th St., Phila, have sentenced to be hung this fall, some 50,000 pieces of Wall Paper. Send four two cent stamps for samples of embossed papers for 10 and 12 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Notice of Lost Certificate of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL McKENZIE having lost his certificate No. 215, for 10 shares of the 3rd series of the Union Building and Loan Company has applied for a new certificate to be issued in place of the one so lost and that the said original certificate is now void,

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Secretary of Union Building and Loan Co.

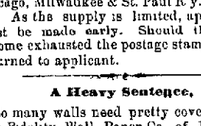
Personal Notice.

I hereby forbid all persons trusting my wife, EMILY LIPPINCOTT, on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her from this date. RIDGWAY S. LIPPINCOTT. Bristol, Pa., Sept. 26, 1892.

In the Orphan's Court of Bucks County.

ESTATE of WILLIAM LEWIS, late of the Borough of Bristol, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that Susanna Lewis, the widow of the said decedent, having presented her petition for the appointment of appraisers of the widow's exemption under the third section of the Act of June 4th, 1883, the said appraisement will be presented and filed at an Orphan's Court to be held at Doylestown in and for the county of Bucks, on Monday, the 10th day of October, A. D., 1892.

A WEIR GILKESON,
Attorney for Susanna Lewis



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G. E. JACOBS & CO.,
Specialists,

G. E. JACOBS & CO.,

4217 Lancaster Ave., West Phila'da.,

The well known firm of Specialists in Lenses for the Eye, have arranged to send one of their Eye Specialists to

BRISTOL,

He will be at A. E. BAYLIES' Jewelry Store, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18th,

From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The reputation of this firm is too well established for comment, so those whose eyes need attention have a rare opportunity of having a thorough and scientific examination free of charge.

OPEN OCTOBER 1st, 1892.

THOMPSONS'

--CHEAP--

Grocery, Meat and Provision Store,

Corner of MILL and CEDAR Streets.

Best Quality Goods at Fair Prices!

A Share of Public Patronage Solicited!

The Only Place

Where fresh cut Flowers of every description can be had at all times of the day.

Everything our own growth. Five varieties of Roses, eight varieties of Pinks, all in full bloom. Double and single violets, and many other seasonable flowers that cannot be had elsewhere.

Beautiful boquets and funeral designs at a few moments notice.

DeWitt Bros.,

Pond St., above Walnut, Bristol. Pa.

BEST MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

We are continually on the Hunt for good things for our patrons, our aim being always to give the best for a moderate price.

We have in stock this Season an especially fine lot of Light and Heavy Overcoats and a complete line of Fall and Winter Suits. The prices are very low and the quality of the goods very superior.

A. C. Yates & Co.

Cor. 13th and Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPAIA.

JAMES WRIGHT,

BRISTOL, PA.

The Largest and Best Selected stock in Bristol of

Dress Goods, Linings, Trimmings and Notions. A full line of

CARPETS,

Embracing Moquettes, Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels, Tapastries & Ingrams.

Mattings, Linoleums, Oil-cloth, (table and floor.)

Groceries, Crockery and Queensware in variety.

Agent for Standard Dress Patterns.

Radcliffe and Market Sts.

MISS BOSTWICK

Will form Classes for persons desiring to Study the

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

TERMS.—$10.00 for twenty lessons, private. $5 00 for twenty lessons, in class of six Special terms for small children.

Reference:—Madame H. V. F. Clerc, 4315 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

DEALER IN

FINE : GROCERIES!

FRUITS

AND PROVISIONS.

TEAS and COFFEES a Specialty.

Goods Delivered Promptly.

YOUR TRADE SOLICITED.

COR. OF RADCLIFFE & MILL STS., BRISTOL, PA.

Spring.

All kinds of Seasonable Goods in our line constantly on hand.

Lawn Mowers, Fly Wire, Door and Window Screen,

Ice-cream Freezers, Coolers, &c.

—AT THE—

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

J. Quicksall & Son.

G. W. ADAMS,

Land-Jobber and General Agent.

117 Mulberry Street, BRISTOL, PA.

HOUSES rented and cared for. Loans procured, and the papers drawn by direction of an experienced lawyer.

Any confidential matters promptly attended to

Life, Fire, Wind Storm and Plate Glass Insurance.

An Ordinance

TO APPROVE THE CONTRACT AND SURETY OF BARBOUR & IRELAND FOR FURNISHING THE MATERIAL AND LABOR REQUIRED IN THE RESURFACING OF BATH STREET, FROM OTTER STREET TO BUCKLEY STREET; AND THE CONTRACT AND SURETY OF JOHN R LONGSTRETH FOR THE REMOVAL OF GARBAGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1893.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That the contract of Barbour & Ireland for furnishing all the material and labor for the resurfacing of Bath street, from Otter street to Buckley street, be and the same is hereby approved, and that The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, be and the same is hereby approved as the surety of the said Barbour & Ireland for the faithful performance of the said contract. Also, that the contract of John R Longstreth for the removal of garbage for the year ending, the First day of July, 1893, be and the same is hereby approved, and that Samuel W Groff be and is hereby approved as surety for the faithful performance of said contract.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 1st day of August, A. D., 1892

JOHN C. MAULE, Prest. of Council.

Attest—J. Wesley Wright, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Co

are hereby requested to pay to Edward Thomas, Treasurer, No. 1607 Summer Street, Philadelphia, within 60 days from the date of this notice, 20 cents on each $100 insured by them respectively, to meet the liabilities of the Company

The Treasurer will sit at the following times and places to receive the tax:—

Monday, Oct 10, Silcott's Hotel, Bristol, 9 to 12.
" " " Edgington Store, 2 to 3.
" " " Red Lion Hotel, 4.30 to 6
Wed'y, Oct. 12, Johnson's, Hulmeburg, 9 to 3
Friday, Oct 14, Merz Brosh otel, Tacony, 9 to 12
" " " Mrs. Myers, S. E. Cor. Bridge and Tacony Sts., 2 to 4
Monday, Oct 17, Seven Stars Hotel, 9 to 3
Wed'y, Oct. 19, Upper hotel, Fox Chase, 9 to 3
Thursday Oct 20, Clayton's Branchtown, 9 to 12
" " " Felton's, Olney, 2 to 4.
Saturday, Oct. 22, Sandiford store, 9 to 12.
" " " Upper hotel, Bustleton, 2 to 4.
Monday, Oct. 24, Mrs. Myers, S. E. Cor Bridge and Tacony Sts., 9 to 4
Wed'y, Oct. 26, Clayton's, Huntingdon Valley, 9 to 12.
" " " Dyer's, Somerton, 2 to 4
Friday, Oct. 28, Scott's, Holmesburg, 9 to 3
Wed'y, Nov. 2, McGilluch's hotel, Main above Green St., 9 to 3.

If not paid by Nov 9, 1892, ten per cent. will be added and the policy suspended until paid.

All notices by postal cards and hand bills shall be considered only as an act of courtesy and shall not establish a precedent. The company does not hold itself responsible for the safe delivery of individual notices.

By order of the Board.

TITUS SHALLCROSS, Sec'y.

September 9, 1892

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Will Re-open September 26th, 1892

A N IREDELL,

Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa

THE GREAT

Inter - State Fair!

TRENTON, N. J.

Sept. 26 to 30, 1892.

The Patronage of 259,169 People, an Endorsement of our Policy.

LARGER in Resources, GREATER in Aims, GRANDER in Accomplishments than ever.

$30,000.00 in Premiums.
$11,500.00 in Speed Purses, exclusive of Special Purses.
$6,500.00 in Special Attractions.

A Programme of Amusement Attractions alone worth Double the Price of Admission.

The New Pneumatic Sulky

WILL BE THERE.

REDUCED EXCURSION RATES.

Wm. H. J. Wilson

Will Re-open his

Dancing Academy

Thursday Evening, Sept. 15th.

New Dances taught. Private lessons given at any hour.

Apply for terms, etc., at

W. H. J. Wilson's
MUSIC & STATIONERY STORE

Mill and Cedar Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.

The new dance, "The Oxford Minuet," taught

ICE COLD

Soda Water,

AS COLD AS YOU WANT IT,

At COLLINS',

No. 317 Mill Street,

BRISTOL, PA.

S. W. GROFF,

DEALER IN

Fine - Groceries,

PROVISIONS, MEATS,

Fresh & Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, Vegetables, etc.

45 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

FORSYTH & HOFFMAN,

AMERICAN WATCH

DEPOT

S. E. COR. MARKET AND 19th STS., PHILA., PA.

Our handsome Gold-Filled Hunting-Case Ladies' Watches, warranted for 15 years, are selling very fast. They only cost you $15.00.

SO IS THE BEST NICKEL ALARM CLOCK IN THE MARKET AT 65 CENTS

We are practical watch and clock makers, and guarantee what we do.

18 CARAT WEDDING RINGS A SPECIALTY.

Open every evening, except Wednesday.

FREDERICK KING,

DEALER IN

-HEADLIGHT AND OTHER OILS,-

LAMPS AND FIXTURES.

CONFECTIONERY!

Corner Pond and Dorrance Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

Upholstering and Repairing

OF FURNITURE of all kinds

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention

Chas. H. Ancker,

Mill Street, next to Post-office, BRISTOL, PA.

A New Industry.

The undersigned are prepared to undertake all kinds of Electro-Plating in Nickel, Silver and Gold. Also, Electric Bell Work of every description.

ARDREY BROS.,

Pond Street.

WILLIAM GRACE,

18 Mill Street, BRISTOL, PA.

WALL PAPERS

Best Selection in the county, at Lowest Market Prices

WINDOW SHADES.

A full stock ready-made and made to order.

PAPER HANGING a Specialty.

Headquarters for French Tissue Papers.

B. C. FOSTER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Cor. Mill and Wood Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

Has constantly on hand all the new designs in

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,

Spectacles & Eyeglasses,

Rogers Bros. A No. 1 Silver-Plated Ware, 8-Day Clocks in Walnut, Oak and Black Enamel Wood, $4 to $10.

Particular attention given to Repairing Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work done at home and warranted to give satisfaction.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

T. B. DOUGLASS,

No. 61 Mill Street, Bristol Pa., Has always on hand a large stock of first class Stoves and Tinware.

Parlor Stoves, Double Heaters, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Portable Heaters, High Art Stoves, and Embossed Stove Boards, and Bread Boxes, Tin Pitchers, Paper Wash Basins, Galvanized Waiters, Argot Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Metaline Brilliant, the best article in the world for cleaning nicke, brass, silver, &c.

Wash Boilers, Japan-ware, Milk Pans and other articles in the tin line.

Polite attention. No trouble to show goods.

TIN ROOFING A SPECIALTY

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MY SAINT.

My saint is a saint that few may know
In all that she does for us sinners below;
She is fair as faithful and faithful as fair,
With a halo encircling her beautiful hair.

She is full of wiles and moods as an elf,
And yet is the spirit of truth itself,
And well for him who his burden can bear
In the light of the halo about her hair.

Her face is a mirror where men may read
The truth that inspires her, thought and deed;
Her life is a life of devotion and care,
And she has a halo about her hair.

Her care is for others and not for herself,
And naught she recks of profit or pelf,
Enough for her that her goal is won,
And she knows not her halo is bright as a sun.

All things she does from the splendid love
That comes to her here from a power above,
And I who adore her can hardly dare
To look at the halo about her hair.
—Walter H Pollock in Longman's Magazine.

IT IS NEAR CAPE HORN

AN INTERESTING COSMOPOLITAN CITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

At Punta Arenas Spring Begins in September and Winter Commences in June The Inhabitants Are Made Up of Many Nationalities—The Patagonians.

Away down near the tip end of the South American horn we find one of the end towns of the world—Punta Arenas It is located in lat 53.10, on the New Brunswick peninsula, in the territory of Magellanes, Chili Its name is derived from its situation, as Punta Arenas is the Spanish for Sandy point.

Just back of the town large fields that were formerly covered with timber, but that had been burned away, are now covered by a thick growth of moss, except where the frugal and industrious settler has cleared the ground either for grazing or for agricultural purposes, and still back of these fields snow capped mountains rise to an altitude of 1,000 feet or more Opposite the point and just across the Straits of Magellan is the island of Terra del Fuego or "the land of fire" Magellan, its discoverer, so named it because on the night of his discovery there was an almost continuous string of fires dotted along its entire shore These fires were no doubt the signals the natives used to warn one another of the approach of strangers

Punta Arenas was founded in 1848 as a convict settlement, and continued as such until the European steamship lines adopted the route through the straits; then it became a coaling and supplying station taking the place of the Falkland islands, 500 miles distant. As it is practically the only town in southern South America, the distance from the nearest town on the Pacific coast to the nearest on the Atlantic being about 4,000 miles, Punta Arenas soon became quite an important station of call and supply, and, necessarily following, an important town in both commercial and manufacturing aspects

The sending of convicts was stopped after the steamships adopted it as a coaling and supplying station, and in their stead were sent 300 immigrants with a governor to take possession of the territory The military guard was also withdrawn during the war with Peru, a ticket of leave being granted to the convicts who consented to serve in the Chilian army After these undesirable occupants left the population steadily increased, until in 1888 it reached the sum of 2,000 in all

Here also the daily formula of affairs with which we are accustomed to in steady going New York is turned upside down and backside foremost, although the changes are by no means as startling as at Hammerfest Think of spring commencing in September, summer in December, autumn in March and winter in June, think of speaking of the heats of December and the cold, boisterous winds of June, think of a country that produces men six and almost seven feet high

The climate is of course the first subject for our consideration Though it is often cold and chilly and very nearly always wet, yet it is very healthful, in fact the wet provinces are the most salubrious, and what ill health there is is generally owing to some fault of the people One of the most fatal diseases is dysentery, arising from a too free consumption of the watermelon, and next in rank, owing to the bad system of sewerage, are gastric typhoid and typhus fevers The sewers generally consist of partly opened channels passing through the houses, sometimes with running water and at other times nearly dry The most healthful period is just before the rain sets in during the month of April, when the death rate is 7 1 per thousand, the most unhealthful is during the heats of December and January, when the death rate reaches 9 9

Punta Arenas is distinctively a cosmopolitan town Every race, every nation, every class has its representative—the Chinese, the negro, the Irishman, the Pole, the Englishman, the Italian, the German, the Russian, the Portuguese, the Hebrew the Spaniard All these are represented by ex convicts, fugitives, castaway sailor deserters, and last, but by no means the least the legitimate merchant, with a legitimate business and a legitimate purpose But the real natives are the Patagonians and the Spaniards, bearing respectively the same relationship to their country and to each other as the Indians do toward Americans and the United States The Patagonians, numbering about 20,000 in all, inhabit the territory of Magellanes and the island of Terra del Fuego, and in stature are the giants of the world In fifty ordinary men the average height was 6 feet 4½ inches, the tallest being 6 feet 8¾ inches, and the shortest being 6 feet ½ of an inch There is nothing odd about their religion They worship a deity called Coche, and also believe in the immortality of the soul But although their religion does not forbid it, they do not practice polygamy—quite an unusual thing among the South American Indian tribes

The Spaniards are the same Spaniards we know in sunny Spain, except that their instincts and language are slightly modified by admixture with foreign nations The rules of society life are practically the same as in France or Catholic Germany They dress about the same, they live about the same, they are amused about the same, and their inclinations also run in about the same direction. Sunday is spent as a holiday, at which time the people indulge in balls, receptions, dinners, theaters and operas, but the Sunday that stands out beyond all others, the great fete day of the year is the one on which occurs the bull fight the sport par excellence of all the Spanish nations. Athletic sports are unknown, but good horsemanship is common The Americans, with their usual go ahead spirit, have introduced and constructed railways, telegraphs, flour mills, etc

One of the most interesting but at the same time most dangerous physical features is the earthquake All Chili is subject to frequent light earth shocks that cause great alarm lest they should be followed by the "earthquake" itself. The shocks cause little if any danger and are rarely followed by the earthquake, the latter, according to popular belief, occurring about once every fifty years. The people have guarded as best they can against earthquakes by constructing low, one story buildings, that look strange indeed in contrast to the sky scraping edifices of New York, but practicability is the ruling spirit, except with the anglomaniac — Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

When the coal fields of America and Europe are exhausted China will still be able to supply the world with fuel. Her coal supply is practically illimitable.

The estimated number of men and boys in England constantly employed in fishing during 1891 was 33,044, with 9,011 occasionally employed.

Artesian wells were known at Thebes as long ago as the time of Timerion, 2,000 years before the beginning of the Christian era.

THE TREE PEONY.

A Noble Flower That Is Being Cultivated in England to Some Extent.

The noblest flower of the summer season is the tree peony, and those who have not got it in their gardens should try and find room for it For considerable more than a thousand years it has been cultivated by the Chinese, and they have raised hundreds of magnificent varieties and kept them carefully, so that they did not pass out of the country

In Japan also it is a great flower, and like the chrysanthemum and the iris is abundant in that country in many fine forms, some of which are now at last being brought to us But fortunately we are not entirely dependent upon such uncertain sources for our plants, as for some years past English and continental raisers have been at work upon the tree peony, and they have been rewarded with some sterling productions

The first tree peony was brought into this country rather more than 100 years ago through the instrumentality of Sir Joseph Banks, who had heard of its existence and popularity in Chinese gardens A few others were obtained later on, but down to 1850 there were not a dozen distinct kinds in cultivation In recent years, however, the flower has been greatly improved Doubtless there are a great many kinds much alike but there are also magnificent varieties that we ought to possess and grow as we do good roses

Among the early varieties that came to this country was one with single flowers, which were white, with a dark crimson stain at the base of the petals This was and still is supposed to be the type and parent of the now numerous and lovely progeny in existence Occasionally, and often when least expected, one meets with a grand plant of this and a similarly colored double flowered variety

A short time back when passing along the road in a remote country district, we saw two magnificent plants of this kind, one on each side of the walk leading up to a farmhouse They were each more than four feet in height, almost as much in diameter and bearing scores of blooms Many years must elapse before a specimen of such dimensions is obtained, for although tree peonies grow vigorously enough these parts of the growth die back each season to where a prominent bud is formed

One great point in their favor, however, is that they commence to bloom in quite a young state, and plants that are little more than one foot high will bear four or five great flowers and these, with the ample foliage that clothes the shoots, make even small plants appear of considerable size in their summer dress Above all plants they need good culture and as when once planted they are very impatient of disturbance at the root a thorough preparation of the site should be made

Some care must also be exercised in choosing the position, for, though the plants are in every respect hardy they start into growth so soon that frost sometimes injures the young shoots The risk of this is obviated by choosing a site where the early morning sun does not shine upon the plants, several degrees of frost not having the slightest effect upon the shoots if they thaw gradually It is an easy matter to arrange some temporary framework, over which canvas or some other light protecting material could be thrown should frost come during the critical time of young growth In winter protection must not on any account be given The aim should rather be to retard growth, and even then it will start quite soon enough —London Graphic

Married Women in the West.

The western married man has no standing in society except by his wife's side The men who "run" the towns are seldom seen at the parties, which are managed by their unmarried clerks In the old courtly days a man and wife had a social individuality but when a man attends a social gathering in the west he is expected to seat himself beside his wife and behave as well as he can, to the end that people may understand that he is not only fond of the worthy woman at home, but in company as well

If a married man should attend a west ern social affair without his wife he would be very apt to be approached by a married woman who would ask him in an audible whisper, "Where is your wife?" and there would be a certain something in the woman's tone indicating that he ought to be ashamed of himself for being there under such circumstances I once knew a gay young husband to exhibit a paper, signed by his wife to the effect that he was at the party alone with her knowledge and consent —E W Howe in Forum

The Sultan's Poisoner.

Among the Turks the usual method, both of trying and punishing a poisoner, is to make him drink his own concoction if any can be found Otherwise the accused is half strangled or beaten into a confession A poisoner who survives the preliminary ordeals, but is convicted nevertheless, is tortured to death by being spread eagled in the heat of the sun It is said that up to a recent period the sultan's list of palace employees included a Turkish doctor, expert in poisons, whose duties were not confined to attending the sick and tasting the sultan's food It has been known in Constantinople that the skill of the sultan's poison expert was called into service whenever his master wished to get rid of some one who had offended but who had been guilty of no open violation of the sultan's wishes or decrees The present sultan Abdul Hamid, among other reforms, has dispensed with the court poisoner —Pittsburg Leader

Property in Chicago.

Sixty years ago the lot where the Chicago opera house now stands, at Clark and Washington streets, one of the most central in the city, was sold for the sum of sixty one dollars lawful money—wildcat currency being regarded lawful in those days if you could get anybody to accept it Yes, sir, that lot which will soon be worth a million, was sold by the commissioners of Cook county to John Noble for less than an extra good suit of clothes would cost now The Noble family still have the original deed in their possession

It is well not to forget such evidences of our progress prospects and opportunities Many boys and even young men, are now living in Chicago who will be living here sixty years hence, and who will see more remarkable and surprising changes and greater increases in property values than the opera house lot shows This lot is now worth $7 000 or $8 000 a front foot, or probably $600,000 or $700,000 Chicago is destined to have 5,000 000 or 6,000 000 people—it will be the London, while New York will be the Liverpool of America. There are millions yet to come and millions of money yet to be made in Chicago real estate —Interview in Chicago Mail.

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DISEASE PROOF.

A POPULAR EXPLANATION OF THE PHENOMENA OF IMMUNITY

Why a Person Becomes Able to Resist a Deadly Sickness, Especially an Infectious Disease—The Methods of Vaccination and Ancient Customs.

For a long time it has attracted attention that of a number of persons equally exposed to certain infectious diseases some are attacked by it much more severely than others while many do not become sick at all, also that persons who have recovered from attacks of certain diseases do not generally, when exposed to them again within a limited period of time, contract these diseases, or at most the attack is a mild one Generally a mild attack of a disease is as efficacious as is a severe one in preventing a second (mild or severe) attack of the same disease

This condition of the body in which it can resist more or less successfully attacks of infectious diseases is defined as immunity It may be natural or acquired and an individual may be immune against one infectious disease but not against another

The Chinese were most likely the first who produced (3,000 years ago) immunity artificially, inasmuch as they dressed their children in shirts worn by patients sick with smallpox and made them snuff up the scabs in order to render them immune The Brahmins also applied ropes made of hair and soaked in the poison of smallpox

Another observation bearing on the question of immunity is given by Thucydides (450 B C), who says concerning the plague in Athens, 'The disease attacked no one twice, at least not in a deadly manner'

Until the time of Jenner (1798) scarcely any progress had been made toward the explanation or the artificial production of immunity. As is well known, Jenner investigated the popular belief which he found current in Gloucestershire as to the antagonism between cowpox and smallpox

He found that individuals who had been inoculated accidentally with the lymph of cowpox and had recovered from the slight disease resulting were subsequently immune toward smallpox To Jenner is due great credit for having established this fact, for having made it known generally and for having introduced artificial vaccination—viz , immunity against smallpox His work has been of incalculable benefit to humanity, since smallpox is now a comparatively rare disease, while before his time it was one of the most common

Except as to its connection with small pox, immunity received but little attention until about 1877 when the advances made in other departments of bacteriology again drew the attention of experimenters to the subject A great variety of theories has since been propounded with the view of furnishing a satisfactory explanation of immunity, not a few important facts bearing upon the subject have been discovered, and some practical results have been obtained The whole question is yet, however, in a very unsatisfactory condition, and indeed is a highly complicated one

So far two methods have been used chiefly for causing immunity One depends upon the antagonistic action of one kind or one species of bacteria upon the other, the other upon application of substances (ptomaines, or more likely toxoalbumins) produced by bacteria grown in pure cultures The immunity giving substances are isolated from these cultures in as pure a state as possible, and are used subcutaneously

From cultures of the Loeffler diphtheria bacillus a highly poisonous toxalbumin has been separated, which, after it has been sterilized by heat and then injected under the skin secures immunity against subsequent inoculation with the virulent germ of diphtheria

The substance which is the immunity giving principle in the lymph used for smallpox vaccination has not been isolated yet, but there can be no doubt that here, too, we have to deal with a substance which is a product of bacteria life

Of the numerous attempts made to furnish an explanation regarding the action of these immunity giving substances only a few will be considered

Acquired immunity has been compared to an acquired tolerance of a poison Tolerance of poisons (such as alkaloids) is constantly observed, but it is limited in degree, and obtained only as the result of a long continued succession of doses Immunity is acquired after a single application of the immunity giving substance, and can therefore hardly be due to the adaptability of the body to accommodate itself as it were, to the presence of poisonous substances

Before it was clearly demonstrated that products of bacteria life, and not the bacteria themselves, cause immunity, the theory of "exhaustion" was given as an explanation According to this theory, the bacteria on the 'first invasion' of the body consume a number of substances which form a necessary nutriment of the invading species of bacteria When it was shown that immunity was given by substances in the absence of bacteria this theory became untenable

The following theory is the only one which today is in no opposition to facts observed It supposes that the excretions or decomposition products of the bacteria remain in the body after the first invasion and prevent the return of the same species If these decomposition products are formed outside the body and injected into it they also remain there, or at least cause such permanent changes that the bacteria can not exist in it

In other words, immunity may be brought about, or a cure may be effected, by introducing into the body those substances which are antagonistic to bacteria, and these substances themselves are chiefly the products of bacteria life —Pharmaceutical Review

Before and After.

He had been trying to muster up sufficient courage to take the final step, but it was then after midnight and still he hesitated

"What time have you, George?" asked the fair girl

He took out his watch unsteadily

"I m a little after 12," he said slowly

She gave a nervous cough

"You ought to be a little after one George, and maybe you could get her," she ventured blushingly, and George's heroic spirit responded to the call to arms and he got her —Detroit Free Press

Sweden's Match Trade.

The oldest and it is said the largest match factory in the world is in Sweden Matches were made there long before the old, roughly trimmed splinter of wood tipped with sulphur was discarded with the tinder boxes for which they were used In twenty-five years the export trade of Sweden in modern matches increased 1,000,000,000 boxes a year —Philadelphia Times

An Important Omission.

She was talking about her different gowns—her calling gown, driving gown, dinner gown and so on—when her husband looked up from the paper he was reading and remarked

"There is another gown which you should have in your wardrobe, and I will cheerfully furnish the money to purchase it "

"What is it?" she asked with some spirit.

"A stay at home gown," he answered quickly as he ducked his head.

Of course she said he was a horrid thing, and that all her gowns were stay at home's, but there was food for thought—deep, earnest, reflective thought—in the observation, satirical as it sounded to his wife's ears.

There is a monument raised to the woman who never wore a silk dress in her life, whose only outward adornment was a clumsily made gray gown, with "never a frill or a ruffle" She was that New Orleans Margaret known as the "children's friend," and her going out and coming in gowns were all of the same piece as her stay at home ones, for she took no thought of herself.

The stay at home dress should be a conservator of all the virtues.—Detroit Free Press.

Miscellaneous

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HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

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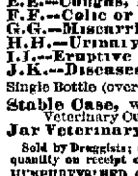

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